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French Arms for Rumania Pledged in Secret Pact; Roosevelt Envoy Sees Pope

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 27, 1940

War Summary: Two Nazi Ships Reported Sunk

Secret Agreement between Rumania and France, under which large quantities of warplanes, machine guns, and other armaments will be furnished Rumania, was unofficially reported with the return to Bucharest of a financial mission to Paris. Simultaneously Britain was said to have flown 60 bombers and pursuit planes to Rumania, which is believed to have agreed to stand against German pressure to furnish more oil to the Reich. [Details: Page 4.]

Two of Britain's largest battleships, the Nelson and the Barham, were belatedly disclosed today to have been damaged by German action. Mr. Churchill also revealed that five new battleships soon would be added to the fleet. Probable intensification of U-boat building will be met by specially designed British craft, he said. [Details: Page 1.]

Allied warships were reported to have sunk two unidentified German vessels off the Northern tip of Norway, apparently attempting to slip through the newly-formed French-British blockade of the outer Scandinavian coast. A French destroyer was reported to have sunk a U-boat off the coast of Spain. [Details: Page 5.]

In Finland, no sooner had the Finns announced withdrawal from the strategic island of Koivisto than a further retreat is reported from the far north. After an all-day Russian assault, the Finns have retreated to new positions on the Norwegian border 65 miles south of Petsamo. It is also announced that the Russians have followed up the capture of Koivisto by attacks upon other islands in the southeastern part of the Bay of Viborg. Finns had executed a brilliant retreat from Koivisto over the ice without loss of a single piece of artillery.

On the mainland, the Russians, freed from the grave problem of enfilading fire from Koivisto, are now free to attack the second Finnish line of the Mannerheim defenses, which comes within eight miles of Viborg at the western end of the line. The eastern end at Taipale still holds firm. Finns are carrying out their plan of slow withdrawal, always exacting the highest price from the Russians. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

In the air, unusual activity was reported over the Western Front, a German massed reconnaissance flight in the neighborhood of Paris giving Parisians the first air-raid alarms since November. German squadrons did not actually fly over the city, although two scouting planes the previous evening proved the center of interest in the boulevards. Meanwhile, the British Royal Air Force organized a reconnaissance flight over Britain and also over Helgoland and the German Northeast Coast. The Germans say they brought down one of the planes. Two German raiders were forced down by British fighter planes, one flying over the Firth of Forth, the other off Northumberland. [Details: Page 20.]

On the Western Front, apart from sounds of artillery fire around the Luxemburg sector, little activity was reported.

France requisitioned all farm workers, keeping them on the soil under military discipline to insure spring planting.

No serious loopholes in the Allied blockade exist which permit shipments from the United States to reach Germany, Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare told the Commons. He said he understood tin was being shipped from the United States to Russia, but it was not known if it were being resold to Germany.

Envoy Hands Roosevelt Peace Plea to Pope

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, special envoy from President Roosevelt, today handed Pope Pius XII a letter expressing the President's hope for "re-establishment of a more permanent peace on the foundations of freedom and assurance of the life and integrity of all nations under God." [Details: Page 4.]

N. Y. Legislature Asks Bar on Third Term

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Republicans of President Roosevelt's home State gleefully railroaded through the Legislature today a Democrat's resolution memorializing Congress to forbid a third term for any President.

G. O. P. Outvoted in House Census Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The House spent a good portion of yesterday in airing its sharply divided sentiments on whether or not the Government should be permitted to inquire into individual incomes, mortgage payments, and bathing facilities in the process of counting noses. While appropriating $5,000,000 to enable the Government to ask 33 questions in the forthcoming house-to-house census beginning in April, Republicans voted almost to a man to remit the penalty for refusing to answer questions, but were outvoted by Democrats 196-139 in the final count. [Details: Page 2.]

Evangeline Booth Warns U. S. to Be Prepared

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Evangeline Booth, retired head of the Salvation Army, said last night that with a large part of Europe waging war, and with neutral countries on the brink of hostilities, preparedness should be the first concern of the United States. She spoke at a dinner celebrating the diamond jubilee of the organization's founding. [Details: Page 2.]

Roosevelt Inspects Canal Defenses at Balboa

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived at Balboa today for an inspection of the Panama Canal's Pacific defenses.

Committee Bars $15,000,000 for Panama Locks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee turned thumbs down today on President Roosevelt's request for immediate appropriation of $15,000,000 to start a third set of Panama Canal locks. The Committee also rejected a $700,000 request for dredging the channel at Wake Island, on the route from Hawaii to Guam.

Illinois Ballot Ruling Slated March 2

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, said today that any dispute over the right to put President Roosevelt's name on the Illinois preferential primary ballot would be settled at a meeting of the State Certifying Board March 2. He predicted, however, that Mr. Roosevelt's name would stay regardless of the fact that the usual statement of candidacy was not filed with nominating petitions. Vice-President John N. Garner's name has been entered in the primary.

18,000 Pounds of Mail Taken Off Clippers

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways disclosed today that 18,000 pounds of mail have been removed by British censors at Bermuda from the line's trans-Atlantic clipper ships, which will skip the Bermuda stop on eastbound trips beginning March 15. A Pan American spokesman said most of the mail was sent on by later clippers after being inspected.

Enlistment Solicitation by Mail Believed Legal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expert opinion here is that a mail-order business for enlistments in Europe's warring armies does not contravene the Neutrality Law, although personal solicitation within the United States for such enlistment does. The opinion followed disclosure by a Los Angeles mother that her son had been in correspondence with a man in Paris before going to Canada to enlist.

France Plans Ministry of Propaganda

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier announced his intention today of creating a Ministry of Propaganda "as soon as possible" to co-ordinate France's information services. His statement to the Chamber of Deputies came after a member complained that German propaganda was having better results in the United States than French.

Tin Plate Plant Closes After Union Dues Drive

McKEESPORT, Pa. (AP)—The big Port Vue plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company was closed today in the wake of a union dues-collecting drive that kept several hundred workers from the plant. Company officials offered no explanation for the shutdown. Pickets of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing Committee appeared Feb. 26 at the plant and refused to admit workmen who could not show paid-up dues cards.

Antitrust Drive Bears Fruit In Building Trade

U. S. to extend scope of inquiry in effort to bring reduction in construction costs.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The Department of Justice is amassing a sizable and significant record in its nation-wide enforcement of the antitrust laws in the building industry.

The Department is at present centering its investigations in 11 key cities from New York to Los Angeles, and with 65 indictments already obtained is preparing to widen the scope of its inquiries.

The immediate objective is to break down the monopolies and restraints in building and to restore free competition.

The ultimate aim is to so reduce building costs that a revival in all fields of construction will take place on such a scale as to make a substantial contribution to recovery.

Wide Charges Made

The charges thus far involve 39 labor unions, 110 union representatives, 121 corporations, and 280 nonunion individuals. The indictments cover violations of the Sherman Act, conspiracy to defraud the United States and perjury in signing affidavits that bids were not collusive.

The defendants in six cases have already admitted their guilt and injunctions have been issued restraining further violations of the antitrust laws. Persons charged in four of the criminal indictments did not contest the actions, and fines totaling $66,000 were imposed.

The real concern of the Justice Department is not as much with individual violators as it is with the elimination of the combinations and collusions within the industry which, it believes, prevented it from playing its traditional role in recovery. These practices include the artificial fixing of prices, conspiracies to keep new com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

25 Denominations Chart War Role for Churches

Responsibility to victims of war, effect on national policies, maintenance of brotherhood, and establishment of Christian hope all come before 200 leaders in Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27—Two hundred religious leaders representing more than 25 denominations opened a three-day study conference here today to chart a course of action for the American churches in a time of war.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Department of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in co-operation with the Committee on International Relations of the Foreign Missions Conference, an interdenominational group composed of executives of foreign missions.

The responsibility of the churches in relieving suffering caused by war, the part churches should play in influencing the policies of the Government on international affairs, the effect of the world crisis on the local church, the maintenance of brotherhood between Christians of warring nations, the place of the Church and the State in the Christian conscience during war, and the problem of the conscientious objector are major subjects for study at the conference by experts on international relations of the various communions.

Duty to Lead

The conference opened at the First Baptist Church today with a devotional service conducted by the Rev. Herbert Welsh, of New York, who called on American churches to lead their communities in meeting the complex situations born out of the international crisis and join together for concerted peace efforts.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Franklin was elected secretary of the conference.

Welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches, the Rev. George Ellison Barnes stressed that there was no denominational answer to what should be done in the present world situation, but there was a Christian answer which differs from the answer of materialism or totalitarianism. The conference was called to find the Christian answer, he added.

Churches Influence Nation

"What the United States does in this hour of crisis will be determined, in part, by the actions and policies of our churches," Dr. Franklin continued.

"It is a known fact that the great majority of our church people are determined to do everything within their power to prevent American involvement in military conflict. To stop at this point, however, is un-Christian. We must mobilize the spiritual resources of our churches in support of a world community of justice and freedom."

Dr. Walter Van Kirk, executive secretary of the Department of Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council which helped to arrange the conference, outlined purposes and methods.

It was assumed at the outset that America must be kept out of war, he said, adding that the studies of the conference would begin from that point, and would attempt to implement the determination of America to keep out of the war.

The conference will conduct its studies through a series of seminars, whose recommendations will be presented to the entire group for indorsement at the closing sessions of the conference.

Conscientious Objectors

The problem of the conscientious objector drew the widest attention. E. Raymond Wilson, a secretary of the peace section of the American Friends Service Committee, made the preliminary report which formed the basis of discussion.

Mr. Wilson suggested that the seminar recommend a plan of "alternative service" for conscientious objectors in time of war. He stressed that conscientious objectors refuse not only to fight, but also to work under military supervision, as in the World War, and to do work which they might construe as aiding war operations.

He believed a harmonious solution could be found if the Government would set up a civilian authority to supervise the "alternative service" of objectors. The official recognition of conscientious objectors by the Government should be extended to all whose claims are based on sincere conviction and should not be confined to members of a few sects, he added.

"We do not ask for preferential treatment for members of any particular sect or group," he said. "We are interested in the rights of the individual conscience against war, no matter what particular affiliation this individual may hold."

Churchill Tells Of 2 Warships Nazis Damaged

Nelson and Barham under repair—Secret kept—Five new battleships nearly completed.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Two of Britain's largest battleships, the 31,000-ton Barham and the flagship Nelson, 33,950 tons, are under repair in navy yards after being damaged by enemy action, Mr. Winston Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons today.

The First Lord of the Admiralty announced also that five new battleships would join the fleet soon and predicted an intensification of German efforts to break the British sea stranglehold.

Mr. Churchill said the Barham, hit by a torpedo, and the Nelson, damaged by a magnetic mine, both last year; soon would be ready to rejoin the fleet.

The secret of their crippling had been well kept, he said, and was learned by the Germans only after it had no importance.

In a detailed statement to Commons the First Lord announced that the British Navy had not had the use of Scapa Flow, the great naval base north of Scotland, since the battleship Royal Oak was sunk there by a German submarine Oct. 13 with 810 fatalities.

German U-Boats Sunk

Mr. Churchill said that Germany lost at least 35 submarines during the first four months of the war. In the last two days, he said, probably three U-boats have been sunk.

"There was one certain and two almost certain," he explained.

The Opposition was quick to praise the administration of the Admiralty. Laborite A. V. Alexander, former Admiralty head, said "the spirit of our people is behind the Royal Navy."

The five new battleships—giving Britain 16 battleships, the largest battle fleet in the world—are the George V class, Mr. Churchill said. In addition Britain has three battle cruisers.

Britain's five new battleships are 35,000-ton craft each carrying ten 14-inch guns and 16 guns of 5.25-inch caliber. They are designed to speed at above 30 knots and are especially armored against air attack. They carry no torpedo tubes.

Mr. Churchill's announcement was the first official clue to the time these craft would be put in service. They all were launched last year as follows: King George V Feb. 21, Prince of Wales May 3, Duke of York Sept. 16, and the Jellicoe and the Beatty Nov. 11.

Thousands Kept Secret

Of the damaging of the Nelson, Mr. Churchill said:

"This secret, of which many thousands of people were neces-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Two Nazi ships reported sunk by Allied Arctic patrol: Page 5.

Finns Withdraw In Arctic Region Under Red Push

By a Staff Artist

New Front in War

Black arrow shows the point against which the main Russian attack against the Finns is being pressed, with Viborg as its objective. The attack has been greatly facilitated by the capture yesterday of the Island of Koivisto, shown in black close to the coast.

Finns save guns in night retreat from 'Gibraltar' west of Mannerheim Line.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Finnish High Command today announced Russian attacks from the Arctic to the Gulf of Finland, and acknowledged that Finnish forces had withdrawn to new defensive positions after an all-day Russian assault in the Arctic region of Petsamo.

The Finns said they have withdrawn to Nautsi, on the Norwegian border 65 miles south of Petsamo.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 27—The story of how the Finns withdrew from the fortified island of Koivisto shows all the efficiency and daring which have marked all the Finnish military operations so far.

About 10 days ago the batteries on the mainland opposite the island were evacuated, since the Russian advance in the rear made the positions untenable. The garrison of the island remained until yesterday. They had sufficient supplies to last for many months and it was thought they could still continue to annoy the Russians from the rear.

However, the capture of other islands in Viborg Bay completed their encirclement and the garrison found themselves unable to withstand the simultaneous enemy attacks from all four directions.

Accordingly plans were hastily made for their evacuation. Sledges were prepared for dragging the field pieces over the ice. Meanwhile the gun crews, to mislead the Russians, kept up an intense fire until the very last moment. Then the guns were loaded on the sledges and hauled away across the gulf. The concrete emplacements were blown up with charges of dynamite. The operation of evacuation was completed without the loss of a single piece.

New Defense Lines Formed

Although it is premature to determine how much of a stand the Finns intend to make before Viborg, now that they have lost the support of their enfilading guns from Koivisto, it is evident that they have prepared defense lines far in the rear.

If the Finns had sufficient men, they could undoubtedly liquidate the whole Russian salient south of Viborg and restore their previous positions—so I was told, at any rate, by a Finnish officer. The Finns know every inch of the ground and the eastern sector of their line is still intact.

Such an operation indeed would mean the isolation and destruction of about 12 Russian divisions—out of the 16 now operating on the Karelian Isthmus — besides the capture of enormous quantities of artillery and supplies.

Unfortunately the Finnish command cannot spare the troops to utilize this strategic opportunity. The Finns have already called to the colors practically all classes of reserves and their only strategy now is to wage a strictly defensive war, without counterattacks, seeking to retard the advance of the huge enemy hordes as much as possible against the day when foreign aid, particularly in man power, will be sufficient to turn the tide. This is their only hope now. Otherwise they will be overwhelmed.

Dramatic Page of War Ends

The loss of Koivisto marks the conclusion of one of the most dramatic and heroic pages of the Finnish war. Last December, before the Gulf of Finland had frozen solid, the Koivisto batteries inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet Baltic Fleet, sinking two cruisers

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Soviet drive on Viborg perils Finn second line: Page 5.

Welles Talks To Envoys Of Belligerents

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 27 — President Roosevelt's "listener at large" has his first contact with Europe's major belligerents today as he met briefly with the British, French, and German Ambassadors.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, on his mission of inquiry to Europe, again reiterated that he had not made—nor would he make in any capital—any proposals or any commitments.

His explanation was occasioned by the word that he had brought a personal letter to Premier Mussolini from President Roosevelt. The contents of the message have not been disclosed. But the note to the Duce is described by Mr. Welles as purely a personal letter of greeting containing no proposals.

Aims Restated

Mr. Welles referred again to President Roosevelt's original statement of the purpose of the trip and emphasized that this was only to report to the President on the situation in Europe.

As a beginning, information which he described as "very helpful" appeared the tangible result of yesterday's conversations of the American Undersecretary with Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano.

From Italian sources, it is understood that Premier Mussolini and Count Ciano were both pleased with the talks which are officially described as "very cordial." It is felt here to be particularly significant that it has been arranged for Mr. Welles to see Premier Mussolini on his way back to the United States, unless there is an unexpected change of plans.

Leaves for Berlin

Mr. Welles leaves tonight for Berlin via Zurich, where he is to consult the American Ambassador in Switzerland.

Mr. Welles takes with him what

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Dean Quits Conservation Post Before Ouster Proceedings

Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, resigned from his $6,000 a year position today, less than 24 hours before he was to face ouster proceedings on charges resulting from expenditure of hurricane rehabilitation funds in his department.

The resignation was handed to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall shortly before noon.

The ouster proceedings which had been set for 9:30 a. m. tomorrow, were based upon seven specifications drawn from a report made by Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, in which it was charged that the Department was lax in supervision of work done under the hurricane appropriation, that hurricane money was spent on nonhurricane work, and that the money was spent extravagantly.

Gives Reason for Action

Mr. Dean, in his written resignation, stated: "With a feeling that it may embarrass Your Excellency if I should continue in my present position in the face of unproven but well published and damaging reports which my present health will not permit me to adequately challenge, I hereby tender to you my resignation as Commissioner of the Department of Conservation, to become effective at your pleasure."

The Governor said he would accept the resignation as of tomorrow and would appoint Mr. Dean's successor a week from tomorrow.

The resignation was dated Feb. 12 but the Governor said it was not handed to him until today.

The Conservation Commissioner is the third high State official to lose his position as a result of charges arising from expenditure of funds appropriated for repair of damage caused by the Sept. 21, 1938 hurricane and flood. Previously ousted after public hearings, were James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, and William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works.

No Promise Given

When the Governor was asked whether Mr. Dean would be appointed to a subordinate position within the Department of Conservation, Mr. Saltonstall said "the statement speaks for itself," referring to Mr. Dean's written resignation. It was privately reported that no promise of such a position has been made to Mr. Dean.

Observers had thought the course possible because some time ago Walter V. McCarthy was forced to resign as State Commissioner of Public Welfare and was given a position as assistant to the Commissioner at $5,000 a year.

Mr. Dean's resignation did not come as a surprise inasmuch as rumors had been circulated around the State House to that effect for some time.

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Intimate Message from Washington

School Children's Pennies for War-Torn Europe's Children Are an Expression of the Blessings of Peace and Freedom

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

To a quiet gathering here in Washington some weeks ago Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the novelist, outlined the idea of a "children's crusade" which has now found announcement in the newspapers. In simplest form the proposal is that from April 22 to 30 every school child in America—and there are 30,000,000—shall be given an opportunity to contribute as many pennies as he or she is old to a special fund for the homeless children of war-stricken lands. Educators and practical school administrators have already given their support to the plan in 30 States.

Miss Canfield needs little introduction. She is the author of "Hillsboro People," "The Bent Twig," and other books. She is proud to be a member of the State Board of Education of that stout little community, Vermont. She has received various honorary degrees from various colleges, and during the World War she felt it her duty to go abroad, and for three years worked arduously in France.

It is significant, perhaps, of the change of outlook of many idealistic Americans that their first thought in the present conflict is of their own land. The situation that concerns Miss Canfield and that has brought about the present movement, is the slight realization which she finds in many of her fellow citizens of America's great good fortune.

There is joy at being out of the conflict, it is true, but this is apt to be a feeling of smug superiority toward Europe, she feels, without any very real understanding of the factors that have made and kept America safe for democracy. And so Miss Canfield, with a long list of other distinguished people, ranging from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and from William Allen White to Senator Robert A. Taft, have launched the present "crusade."

Has a Deep Meaning

This proposed collection of pennies from school children, as Miss Canfield sees it, is not so much an act of charity as it is a thank-offering; more than all, it is an effort to bring home to children, and perhaps to parents as well, why they should be grateful. In this it is itself an act of education.

America is at peace; Europe and Asia at war; America has freedom of the individual; Europe has seen that freedom disappear in some lands; Europe is still today a collection of hostile states; America is one family of United States.

Why is it—why? These blessings are so traditional in America that they are taken for granted. Where air and water and blue sky are free, people think little of them. They only gain their value to a man in a dungeon. So it has seemed to Miss Fisher—living in the rugged hills of Arlington, Vermont, and supported by a distinguished group—that it is a shocking thing that, in a world filled with nations that have lost these blessings, so little thought is given to them by the hurrying American throngs, or by the simple-hearted children.

Let the children realize as they drop the pennies into the containers to aid war-made orphans, that the airplane which flies overhead in America is not an object to be feared. Bombs do not rain destruction on helpless civilians in the United States.

The State of New York is not set against the State of Pennsylvania, trying to enlist Massachusetts on its side; there are no ineradicable hatreds along the frontiers of Illinois and Wisconsin; the stirring martial tunes of California do not remind its citizens of the unforgivable slights put upon them by Oregon, nor is there dynamic nationalism that brings up every little boy of Virginia to be an instinctive enemy of every little boy of West Virginia!

Just Why Is This So!

Why is this? The people of America came from these same warring countries of Europe. The racial groups were unlike in their cultural patterns, in their political outlook, and there is today the same diversity of religion. The land is divided into separate States. And yet, they do not fly at each other's throats.

People can live in peace, America proves it; it gives the everlasting yea to the question of the possible fraternity of nations; and today the greatest hope of Europe, which burns like a glimmering candle flame of inspiration for all its peoples, is that federation of some kind may some day be possible, and that ultimately there may be a "United States of Europe."

The mechanics of the program of Miss Canfield are simple enough, and there appears to be enough practical support to carry them through. But though the plan is simple, it carries considerable emotional power. The plan does not call for smug satisfaction at America's freedom from Europe's plight, but an effort to understand in what that freedom consists. It seems to Miss Canfield that it should be approached in an atmosphere of prayerful humility, mingled with the obvious desire to help little children abroad by the pennies of our own children at home.

Above all and behind it all is the effort to point out why America enjoys its good fortune and its liberties of speech, press, and conscience. Most Americans, when they stop to think it over, believe they know the answer; but the tragedy is that so many take these blessings for granted—sometimes contemptuously for granted—and even seem prepared, on occasion, to toss them aside, in order to further some pet project or other.

Richard L. Strout

Rush of 250,000 Taxpayers Awaited on Three Final Days

Only three more days, after today, remain for Massachusetts residents to file their state income tax returns within the March 1 deadline.

Elmer C. George, Director of the State Income Tax Division, today stated that of the 450,000 persons who are expected to file returns this year, approximately 200,000 have already submitted their statements, leaving 250,000 to rush in within the next three days.

All income tax offices throughout the State will be open until 5 p. m. each night, while returns postmarked not later than 12 midnight on Friday will be considered under the deadline, Mr. George stated.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, declared that of the 450,000 filing returns only 300,000 actually pay a tax, because exemptions eliminate payments by the other 150,000.

The Commissioner expressed considerable gratification that tax payments thus far are averaging nearly 10 per cent higher than last year, with the average exceeding $42 per person.

Five-Cent Appropriation For Army in House Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 26 brought forth a bill to supply various Federal departments and agencies with money they will need between now and next June 30.

One of the items was:

"For repairs of arsenals, Army, five cents." This was to wipe out an overdraft.

G. O. P. Urges That Relief Preserve Self-Reliance

What does the Republican Party offer toward the solution of national and world problems in this Presidential election year? When the report was issued The Christian Science Monitor printed a 5,000 word summary of "A Program for a Dynamic America, a Statement of Republican Principles" which only partly covered the 36,000 word report presented after two years of study by the Program Committee. Consequently, in additional articles appearing daily, further important phases of the report are being presented.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — The relief issue in the 1940 Presidential campaign, it appears from the Republican Program Committee's report, will not be whether Congress shall appropriate relief funds, but how such funds should best be administered to keep Americans self-reliant.

If it follows the recommendations of its Program Committee, the Republican Party will advocate more control of relief in the hands of local governments, divorcement of politics and relief, and elimination of the present line drawn between "employables" and "unemployables."

The 1940 campaign will apparently bring little argument on the question whether relief is a proper function of government.

The report drawn up by Dr. Glenn Frank and his committee even boasts that a Republican Administration, under Herbert Hoover, first recognized that the Federal Government has a responsibility in supplementing nature in relief matters, when it authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend State funds for relief needs.

Here is where the Frank Committee would depart from New Deal relief policy:

Would Give Direct Aid

Instead of requiring States to contribute one-fourth of the cost of Federal work projects for "employables" and to care for their "unemployables" from entirely local resources, the Republican plan would give the States federal funds according to a specific grant-in-aid formula, then let them decide how they should be spent—whether for work relief or direct grants.

Instead of a single administrator, a bi-partisan national commission would be given charge of federal distribution.

State and local administration would also be in the hands of bi-partisan agencies.

"So administered," the Committee says, "more effective relief can be provided at a greatly reduced cost to the taxpayers."

The Republican proposal for putting relief on a grant-in-aid basis has been advocated since 1936 by the American Association of Social Workers. At a meeting in Washington in February of that year, the professional social workers agreed that a grant-in-aid system would avoid many administrative difficulties met in highly centralized administration.

Has Been Used in Various Ways

The grant-in-aid system, under which the Federal Government promises to pay money to States that raise their required share, is a well-established device. It has been used to build up a Federal system of highways, land-grant colleges, vocational education, flood control, wild life conservation and old-age assistance. Fundamentally, it has even been tried out in the relief field.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, set up to administer the first Federal relief grants, distributed its money on a grant-in-aid basis. Lack of a definite formula and several other circumstances led to its downfall and the inauguration of the Federal works program.

FERA history is roughly divided into two periods. During the first, running through the winter of 1933-34, the Federal grant-in-aid system worked smoothly. Students of the period attribute the lack of friction largely to an attitude of thought prevalent among State and local officials. Since 1930, the relief problem had been a constant worry to most of them. The Federal Government had reached into its pocket and was ready to hand out funds. Naturally, these local officials were extremely grateful and willing to abide by almost any rules laid down in Washington.

Their Enthusiasm Waned

But later, during 1934 and 1935, local officials began to lose their sense of gratitude. Their worry had lessened. They began to resent federal domination. They came to Washington by the trainload to argue whether their states and cities were being treated fairly. Politicians began to make demands. Finally, President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, took the job of caring for "employables," eligible for work relief out of the hands of the State. "Unemployables" were thrown back on local resources.

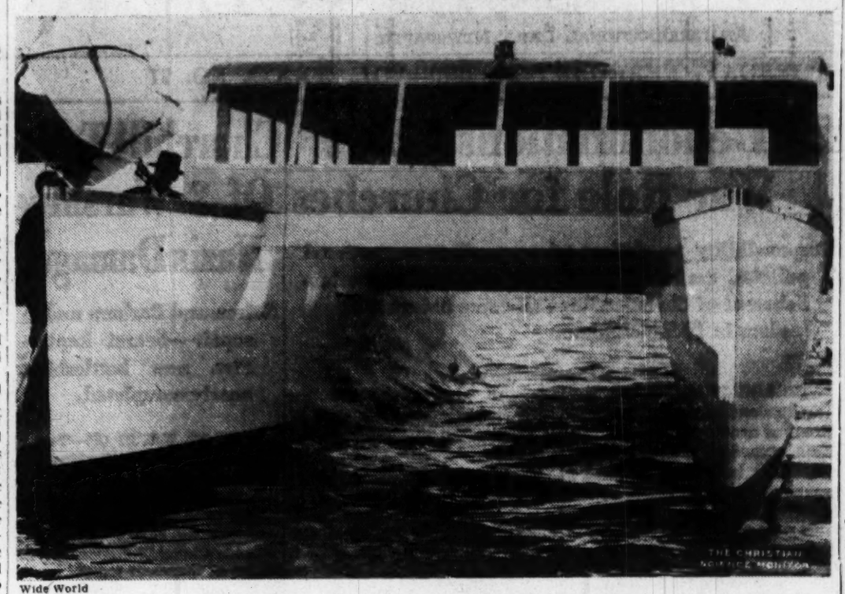
Congress took one step toward a return to local responsibility for relief last session when it inserted in the relief law a provision that States must furnish 25 per cent of the money spent on projects within their borders. All projects are planned by local authorities but the WPA administrator in Washington has a final veto power.

What the Republicans are proposing, is a partial return to the relief system in effect in 1933-35, before the birth of WPA.

Impartial students of the relief problem who have studied that period agree that much of the friction could have been avoided if an automatic formula, such as the Republicans now propose, had been devised for calculating relief grants.

But even if more local responsibility is desirable can a formula be devised that will result in the necessary equalization among the States? In most grants-in-aid systems, States which put up the most money get the most from the Federal Government. But is that desirable, when it comes to relief? Some of the poorest States may need the most. And who is to undertake the job of determining how much States need? Harry Hopkins tried it but gave it up as impossible. Would Congress be more successful now?

Boat on Blades



Wide World

Pleasure Catamaran Rides High and Has Been Dubbed the "Needle Boat"

Some might say this was the Bridge of Sighs on pontoons—or skis. But Earl E. McClary, Long Beach, Calif., yachtsman, calls his new boat on which he spent several years a "needle boat." It runs with almost no bow wave and little wake. In fact, it slips through the water like a needle and it's supposed to be practically stable in rough water. Each of the two hulls carries a 100-horsepower engine. The craft is 47 feet long, has a distance between keels of 10 feet, 3 inches; and has an extreme beam of 14 feet. Empty, the catamaran draws only 27 inches of water. The cabin, which is quite roomy, holds 20 passengers. The craft has 11 tons displacement.

Ontario Deficit Attributed By Premier to War Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 27—The impact of the war upon both government and private business was clearly reflected in the debates of the fourth session of the twentieth Ontario Legislature which was recently prorogued.

Tangible evidence that the war is imposing a heavy drain on provincial finances was seen in the budget speech of Premier Hepburn, who announced a deficit of $4,444,929 instead of the estimated surplus of $150,872. The Premier attributed the drop directly to the war, which he said had cost the Province $1,057,748 since it began. One item alone, that of anti-sabotage guards for public utilities, had cost the Province $895,000, he said. Exchange payments on securities payable in New York funds had been responsible for another drain on the Treasury.

With economies effected wherever possible and with new sources of revenue tapped, the Premier believed that a surplus of $356,000 could be achieved in the coming year. He further predicted a reduction of $864,899 in the gross debt.

More Revenue From Corporations

One of the chief sources of new revenue is expected to be corporation income, the taxes on which have been increased from 2 to 5 per cent. The levy on banks, insurance companies, railways, and telephone companies has been increased 25 per cent. It is estimated that $5,000,000 will come from this source.

The Succession Duties Act which was amended at the special session last September, and then found to be unsatisfactory in its revised form was again revised and will enable Government authorities to collect from estates which would otherwise escape paying a levy.

No program of capital expenditure has been contemplated, the Premier announced. A publicity drive to attract tourist dollars to the Province has been started. Any changes which had been contemplated in personal income taxes were forced into abeyance by the short session of the Federal house.

Premier Hepburn expressed a desire to leave the "borrowing markets free and unhampered by provincial financing so that the field may remain clear for the Dominion Government to finance the successful prosecution of the war."

War Effort Debated

The highlight of the session was not centered in any part of legislative program, which was comparatively light, but was taken by a discussion of the national war effort. The debate ended in the adoption of a resolution sponsored by the Premier, expressing the dissatisfaction of the Ontario Legislature with the manner in which Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King was prosecuting Canada's war effort. On this resolution Mr. King placed the onus for calling the early election and the sudden dissolution of Parliament.

The amendment to the Corporations Tax Act was the most important bill from a standpoint of general effect, introduced during a session which saw only 63 pieces of legislation brought forward. The Government's threat to extend the terms of municipal councils to two years during the war was softened by spirited opposition by municipal voters and the plan was held over until Feb. 1, 1941 when municipalities may make their own choice.

During the debate on the legislation, which was designed to cut down legislative costs, it was argued by the Opposition Leader, George Drew, that municipalities already had the power to determine their term of office. Legislation which would have abolished grand juries and would have brought the Jurors Act into line with similar legislation in the Western Provinces was withdrawn after a committee was selected to report upon the administration of justice.

Hydroelectric affairs, a perennial sessional storm center, failed to take the center of the stage at any time. A committee investigation of the timber policies of the Government, however, had the effect of bringing the administration of the Department of Lands and Forests under Peter Heenan under scrutiny of the House.

Critics of the Government's timber policies charged that United States operators had received concessions at the head-of-the-lakes which should have gone to Canadian firms. It was charged that the failure of Lake Sulphite and other firms had brought great hardship to the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and that they could be laid indirectly to the provincial policies in the north.

The Government had its defenders among timber men who supported what was being done in the development of the timber resources of the Province. The result of the probe was that Mr. Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, was authorized to call a conference of representatives of all timber interests.

Legislation was passed which was designed to encourage mining prospectors by making operations less subject to control and less expensive for them.

Evangeline Booth Warns U. S. To Prepare Lest War Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—With a large part of Europe waging war and with neutral countries on the brink of hostilities, preparedness should be the first concern of the United States, according to Evangeline Booth, retired General of the Salvation Army.

"We are at this moment confronted in all parts of the world with demonic assaults upon the very foundations of civilization," General Booth said in an address before the diamond jubilee dinner of the Salvation Army last night, commemorating the planting of the first Salvation Army flag in this country 60 years ago and initiating the Army's annual fund-raising campaign.

"The bitter enemy, war, rattles the gates of every frontier," General Booth said in her first public speech in the United States since her retirement from command of the international body last October.

General Booth made an urgent appeal for contributions to "maintain and enlarge" the Army's many social services.

Other speakers were Gen. George C, Marshall, Chief of Staff United States Army, and Alexander M. Damon, Salvation Army Commissioner. Walter Hoving, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, presided at the meeting before which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was to have spoken but sent a message saying he could not attend because of physical reasons.

Misguided Youth Of Germany Seen Nazi Driving Force

OXFORD, England, Feb. 27 (AP) —Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, addressing an Oxford University audience today, envisaged the youth of Nazi Germany as carrying a "terrifying challenge" against civilization which can be resisted "only by force on the battleground."

The driving force behind the Nazi movement, Lord Halifax said, is German youth—"deliberately deprived of the elements of true judgment."

"Their point of view is in stark opposition to yours," the Foreign Secretary said. "They have their own ideals which to our minds are distorted and deformed but for which thousands of them are prepared without a moment's hesitation to sacrifice their lives."

"There is what seems an impenetrable barrier dividing you from them, which somehow will have to be broken down if the youth of Europe is to avoid living always in this waste land and if the European temple of civilization is to deserve and win a rekindling of the lamps."

Youth, said the Foreign Secretary, who also is Chancellor of the University, might believe their elders have made havoc of world, but "no generation," he insisted, "has the right to lay the cause of all its ills upon the shoulders of its predecessors." The conflict today, he told his audience, "is between youth and youth."

A Victorian visitor, Lord Halifax continued, "would be astounded, no doubt, by the material conveniences which we have added to the ease of life, but he would be still more astounded by the moral retrogression of Europe and this devastating perversion of youth in Germany."

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Banks Join in Aiding Finns By Acting as Depositories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A self-propelling movement, extending through the nation, to send unrestricted funds to Finland has grown out of the one-man post-card campaign which Col. Henry Breckinridge, attorney, of 39 Broadway, started a few weeks ago, it was learned today. As a result of his plea to 1,000 friends to send money contributions to the Finnish Embassy in Washington for "any purpose" and for these friends to ask others to do the same, bank presidents in various cities have offered their institutions as depositories for donations which they, in turn, forwarded to Hjalmar Procope, Minister of Finland.

Notable among these was Frederick A. Carroll, Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank in Boston, who solicited the aid of 100 other national banking institutions outside of New York, and whose "Massachusetts plan" has resulted in the sending of $14,000 to the Finnish Legation from that State alone.

Colonel Breckinridge said his part in the high-speed direct plan of bank collections for military or other aid for the Finns which has penetrated every state was incidental. Henry R. Atkinson, Mr. Carroll and other bankers in Boston, reading of his postcard campaign, adapted the idea for wider usage, he added.

Among co-operating institutions are the Bank of California, with 435 branches; the Cleveland Trust Company, with 47 branches, and institutions in almost every state in the nation, Colonel Breckinridge said. This, he said, was in no wise a competing organization with that of the Finnish Relief Fund, headed by Herbert Hoover, but had originated before a division of funds other than those intended for relief, had been established by Mr. Hoover.

"Mr. Hoover's organization is a receiving agency for funds other than those intended for civil relief," he said. "The Finnish Defense Fund is concentrating on getting money as quickly as possible for any use the Finnish Government would put it to. If there's no bank depository in your town, don't worry about how to spell the name of the Finnish Minister," he added. "Just make out a check to the Republic of Finland and mail it to the Finnish Legation in Washington."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars have pledged their support to the Finnish Relief Fund, Otis N. Brown, commander-in-chief, told Mr. Hoover at fund headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, today.

"We are not discounting the plight of our own needy and unemployed," Mr. Brown emphasized," when we seek to provide temporary aid for men, women, and children in other lands whose homes and possessions are suddenly destroyed by the catastrophe of war. If the circumstances were reversed, we are confident that the good people of Finland would show equal charity and consideration."

The latest funds cabled to Helsingfors, have been used to buy 4,500 beds for ailing civilians, Mr. Hoover announced. Reports he received from Aimo K. Cajander, head of the distributing committee overseas, and William Hallam Tuck, American representative of the Fund there, described the need for more hospital facilities for the civilian population and for beds in particular.

The International League of Red Cross Societies announced today that $17,473,282 by governments, private agencies, and Red Cross organizations in 15 countries had been contributed to Finnish Red Cross relief work.

Religious Groups Warned of Peril To All Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Under the sponsorship of the Miami Round Table of Christians and Jews, nearly 150 Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews broke bread together at the recent "brotherhood luncheon" held here and applauded speakers who urged them to unite in making this country the eternal stronghold of religious freedom.

Col. S. A. Moffat, National Field Secretary of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, with which the local organization is affiliated, explained that the national unit is "not working to combat anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, or anti-religionism, but anti-Americanism.

"Minorities can prevail when the majority smugly smiles at little subversive groups," he said adding that the Nazi party in Germany began with only six members.

"I don't fear the organized gang from the other side that tries to set up a totalitarian state here. I fear the indifference of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews toward the danger."

Dewey Petitions Filed For Nebraska Primary

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27 (AP)—Petitions placing the name of Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, on Nebraska's Republican presidential preference primary ballot were filed with the Secretary of State today.

Lee Rankin, Lincoln attorney who filed the petitions after obtaining Mr. Dewey's permission, said they contained signatures of 2,369 persons. The law requires 500 signatures.

Mr. Rankin said Charles S. Reed, Omaha, Nebraska Manager of Senator Arthur H. Vanderberg (R) of Michigan, another Republican presidential aspirant, told him Mr. Vandenberg's name also will be filed.

Congress Told Of Plight Of Herded Poles

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Feb. 27

Germany last night approved an American Red Cross plan to relieve distress amongst the people in occupied Poland.

American Red Cross officials will be permitted to enter the region, which is closed to ordinary travel. They may receive materials sent from the United States free of duty and will cooperate with the German Red Cross in distribution of these goods.

They also will have an opportunity to freely observe the manner in which American contributions to Polish relief are spent.

Transportation of relief materials will be facilitated by German authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP) — The House Foreign Affairs Committee was told today that 30,000,000 Poles had been driven from their homes and that a relief fund of $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 probably was needed to save the conquered nation from ruin.

F. X. Swietlik of Milwaukee, President of the Polish-American Council, told the Committee that the 30,000,000 had been dispossessed "of everything" and herded into a portion of the country that was "nothing but a concentration camp."

From Chauncey McCormick of Chicago, President of the Commission for Polish Relief, an enterprise in which former President Hoover is one of the leaders, came the statement that $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 was believed to be necessary for relief.

The Commission will not know the need accurately until it has representatives in Poland, he said, but there is no question about the need for the $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 which would be authorized for Polish relief by any one of a half-dozen bills now before the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. McCormick testified that unless surplus American food and clothing were sent to the refugees the health of children would be wrecked by malnutrition and this would mean ruin for Poland.

He indicated, however, that the Commission was not yet satisfied with assurances received from the German Government as to American supervision of the distribution of relief. Such supervision was necessary, he said, to assure donors and the Allied powers that relief was going to the civilian Polish population.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts appeared in support of the relief legislation.

Democracy Keeps Check On Checks in Britain

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27—While Britain is ready to tolerate very considerable wartime curtailment of individual freedom, provided an appeal is made to people's reason, it has been clearly shown that the Nation will not submit to any highhanded regulations.

The extent to which the powers gained by the executive in the first hustle from peace to war have since been modified is considered a striking tribute to the democratic system.

In the hectic September days Parliament passed emergency acts as if shelling peas. The Emergency Powers Act alone imposed 128 new regulations.

But when the full significance of this 1939 version of the notorious DORA—Defense of the Realm Act—of the World War, was realized, objection was immediately voiced by members of all political parties against unreasonable encroachment on private liberty.

Thereupon the Cabinet bowed to the pressure and submitted regulations for revision by an all-party committee.

Commons Still Watching

The amended act was accepted, by Parliament, but a watchful eye is being kept on executive interpretation of the revised powers, which, it is felt in some quarters, are still too wide.

The National Council for Civil Liberties and affiliated organizations are pressing for further concessions, and the Parliamentary Labor Party has made recommendations which these organizations have under consideration.

How do the modifications affect the men in the street?

Under the original act anyone arousing the suspicion of the Home Secretary could be imprisoned. Even with statutory right of objection to an advisory committee this was a clear infringement of the principle of habeas corpus.

Safeguards have now been inserted that a person seized must be of hostile origin or associations, or there must be reasonable cause to believe that he has recently been concerned in acts prejudicial to the public safety, or defense of the realm, in preparation or instigation of such acts.

Not Bound by Ruling

There is an appeal to an "advistory committee," but the Home Secretary is not bound to act upon its recommendations for release. Therefore the power to imprison without trial is retained, but there is an additional safeguard in that the Home Secretary has undertaken to make a monthly report to Parliament on actions taken under this regulation and to reveal cases wherein he may have refused the advice of the advisory committee.

Moreover, the chairman of the committee is now obliged to inform a prisoner of the charge against him and supply him with sufficient particulars to present his case.

One clause of the original act which at first aroused much criticism is retained intact. It empowers the Government to impose curfew regulations on any district. But the assurance that this would only be resorted to in such cases, as after a serious air raid, has lessened the anxieties of many critics.

The right to strike is safeguarded in the new act. Originally it was an offense to cause disaffection, which, it was pointed out, might have included attempts to get better terms for workers in ordinary industry. This has now been amended, although it is still an offense to seduce from their duty men in the fighting services and civil defense workers such as police and firemen.

Truthful Talk Permitted

It is no longer an offense to express opinions prejudicial to the conduct of the war, provided there are no false statements of fact. This has removed the strong objection that the original regulation would have included all forms of antiwar and peace propaganda.

It is provided too that it will be a defense for the accused to show he had reasonable cause to believe a statement in question to be true.

Some modification has been made in the measure enabling compulsory press censorship to be imposed without any limitation of the subject matter.

On the other hand retention of the regulation making it an offense to publish or possess any document or information which might directly or indirectly be useful to the enemy is seen by the National Council for Civil Liberties as a permanent threat to all journalists and publishers.

The Home Secretary may still prohibit processions and public meetings if likely to lead to disorder, but under the amended act he may no longer delegate this authority to any mayor, justice of the peace, or chief police officer. Actually no order has yet been taken under this regulation.

Greater restriction is now placed on the power of arrest given members of the fighting services in uniform. A proviso has been inserted that the power to prevent sabotage does not include strike activities and hindering the movement of ships or vehicles.

Plenty of Restrictions

Despite these concessions innumerable regulations remain which would hardly be tolerated in peace time.

For instance, one runs the risk in practising scout signals of being accused of signalling to the enemy. One might be run in for posting a letter to a foreign address, for loitering near an air-raid warden's post or for making too much noise.

The authorities may requisition one's home, one's car, or one's horse and erect an anti-aircraft gun on one's lawn. Justices of the peace and senior police officers may authorize a search of one's premises.

However, Mr. Dingle Foot, a Liberal member of Parliament, who led the revolt against the Government's original Emergency Powers Act, made a reassuring statement after the act had been amended. The value of these amendments, he said, is not confined to their actual content. Of equal importance is the way in which they were made. In the future both ministers and electorate will know that the exercise of emergency powers is closely watched by a vigilant and jealous Commons. This realization, he believes, will contribute to public confidence.

'Personal Question' Census Argument Won by Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — An appropriation bill gave the House of Representatives opportunity yesterday to air its sharply-divided sentiments on the propriety of allowing Government census takers to inquire into individual incomes, mortgage payments, and bathing facilities.

Immediate issue before the Representatives was whether to appropriate $5,000,000 for 33 questions in the housing census to be undertaken by the Census Bureau beginning in April.

After several hours of debate that delved deep into the philosophy behind government, the Republicans voted almost to a man to remit the penalty for those who refused to answer questions, but were outvoted by the Democrats 196-139 in the final count. The only Democrat voting with the Republicans was Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky.

Second Move Blocked

A second Republican move to defeat the $5,000,000 appropriation by having the bill recommitted to committee was defeated by the Democratic majority by 197 to 137.

Almost more important than the actual outcome of the vote as far as the Census Bureau is concerned is the moral effect of Republican oratory advising constituents to tell census takers that the information sought is "none of their business."

W. L. Austin, director of the Census, immediately began a counter attack to ward off the possibility of a citizens' revolt by calling attention to the law making refusal to answer questions punishable by a maximum fine of $100 or 60 days in jail or both.

Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, amused the House yesterday by telling of a citizen of his State who has sarcastically offered the Government a piece of land for use as a detention camp for those who declined to answer census questions.

No Prosecution Recorded

It was a Democratic Congressman, however, who referred to the Government's usual laxness in prosecuting those who refuse to confide in census takers. Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, pointing to the futility of the Vermonter's offer, reported there has not been a single prosecution for refusal to answer census questions for 140 years.

In support of the housing census, Representative Louis C. Rabaut (D) of Michigan listed among organizations backing it the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the National Association of Housing Officials.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, Democratic floor manager for the appropriation bill, reminded the Republicans that back in 1907 they asked some personal questions about women and children in industry—what they had for breakfast and how many petticoats they possessed.

Artist Kent Jacks Up His Television View

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Rockwell Kent, the artist, introduced a new twist to television programs last night when he appeared on General Electric's W2XB.

Mr. Kent insisted on knowing how he appeared to the television audience. There was much consideration among engineers until one hit upon the plan of placing a mirror beside the camera lens.

A temporary mirror was found and the show went on with Mr. Kent looking at the audience through the television camera and at the same time keeping an eye on himself in the mirror.

Snowbound Game Birds Rescued by Woman

HERSHEY, Pa., Feb. 27 (AP)—Thirty frozen pheasants and a quail are alive because of a woman's ministrations.

Mrs. Robert Sterling, wife of the Gamekeeper at the Hershey Zoo, found the fowl in their pens after a recent storm.

The birds were dug out and carried to a barn. As an electric stove thawed the ice off their wings and feet, Mrs. Sterling revived each bird.

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Cross-China Observer Tells How Peasants War

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From inside Chinese provinces supposedly conquered by Japan, Maj. Evans F. Carlson, United States Marine Corps, retired, brings a story of growing peasant resistance. He believes this resistance can eventually expel the invaders—provided America stops supplying Japan with war materials.

Major Carlson left active duty in China and retired to the freedom of unofficial speech and writing, in order to tell America what he has seen behind the Japanese lines.

In shadowy courtyards and on nocturnal forays with guerilla bands across Japanese areas, he witnessed the sinewing of a form of Chinese resistance that is as hard for the Japanese to detect as it is for them to combat.

"The most remarkable thing about this rebirth of Chinese nationalism is that it springs from within each individual," Major Carlson declares.

"The Japanese invasion is doing for China what China's own leaders preached for years with only indifferent results. Unity now springs from a mutual dislike of Japanese rule, and a clearer realization that China can be freed only by co-operative effort."

Explored Japanese Areas

Three times since 1927 Major Carlson has crossed the Pacific on China duty, for a total of seven years. He speaks the language, sympathizes with the people, and is a cool, lanky Vermonter, whose clipped speech has taken on a soft drawl during his travels.

From 1927 to 1929, Major Carlson served as Assistant Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy in China.

After an interlude in Nicaragua from 1930 to 1933, he returned to be Adjutant of the Legation Guard at Peiping, remaining two years. His last tour of China duty began one month after Japan invaded North China in the summer of 1937.

Setting off into the interior, Major Carlson explored the fringes of Japanese occupation in the Central China provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, and Shensi.

"What I saw so impressed me with the pattern of resistance being developed among the peasants that I asked permission to attempt a crossing of North China with the guerillas," the Major declares. "Starting in Inner Mongolia, I was passed from one guerilla band to another clear through North China to Shantung. We ran the Japanese lines five times.

Startling Transformation

"During January and February, 1938, most of the Chinese close to Japan's northern conquests had resigned themselves to alien domination. They gave little co-operation to the guerillas, who were still carrying on the fight for independence.

"Returning through the same districts in July of 1938, I found a startling transformation. Centers of resistance had sprung up. The peasants were learning how to organize secretly and effectively.

"The most impressive organization exists in the Wu T'ai Mountain district, centering on Shansi Province. It is my conviction that the future China is being pioneered in this district. Rugged mountains have enabled the Chinese to turn back repeated Japanese attacks, so Wu T'ai is an island of resistance spreading its influence into occupied areas."

As described by Major Carlson, the new defense network derives many of its features from Chinese, who represent various stages of Communist thinking. Yet the name "Communist" seldom means in North China today the Soviet Russian variety, Major Carlson explains. He saw no Russian advisers among the Chinese.

On the other hand, this is the region of refuge for Communists who fled northwestward before Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist armies in 1936. At Sianfu the General himself was held prisoner by forces friendly to the Communists in December, 1936.

The basic social outlook brought into China from Russia during the early days of the Chinese Republic by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Russian adviser, Borodin, appears to have survived in forms adapted to necessities of the defense against Japan.

Chiang Holds Comment

Major Carlson significantly reports that in his talks with General Chiang after returning from the Japanese-occupied areas, he found the Chinese leader reserved in commenting on the peasant movement in T'ai and the Northwest generally.

"The Generalissimo walks a narrow middle path," Major Carlson says. He knows there are powerful Chinese interests opposed to making the masses articulate. And education of the masses is the foundation of peasant resistance in the North. Leaders teach the people that China can be freed only if every man, woman, and child does his duty.

"The success of this indoctrination is amazing. Everywhere in North China the people are being organized for long-term survival. In self-sufficient units. The hsien, or county, is taken as a basis, with several hsien usually organized for co-operation in defense, education, and industry.

The industrial co-operatives are making up, to a large extent, for industries lost on the coast. Each economic element in the population is organized separately—workers, tillers of the soil, women, and so on.

"The people are taught how to select their own town officials, often after only three months of instruction. Within six months they choose county officials.

"Peasant co-operation with the guerillas has improved. The Eighth Route Army sets an example of discipline and morale I have seldom seen equalled in any army. The soldiers are taught that the people are their allies, and are not to be abused. In China, this is a social revolution in itself, just one of the tremendous things happening out there.

"When you enter a village with a detachment of the Eighth Route Army, the horses halt on a signal. Two peasants step out from doorways opposite your horse. In the dark you are whisked into a courtyard. A few minutes later the street sleeps as quietly as though nothing had disturbed its rest.

A Path Through

"I have crossed railways held by the Japanese, when the guerillas took 300 pack animals across 10 miles of occupied territory, and forded a river. Guerilla bands set up diversions by attacking Japanese garrison on both sides, and we went through the middle."

Major Carlson is a mine of stories. Some new twist of Chinese ingenuity constantly crops up as he talks. There is Lu, the Chinese peasant who gradually organized an army, and received the name of his town, La T'ai Lu, from his grateful townsmen.

And that other Chinese who tired of small-scale guerilla operations. He joined the Japanese, went to one of their military schools, became head of a brigade, and at the first opportunity in the field turned his troops and Japanese-purchased equipment over to Gen. Ma Chan-shan, Chinese leader in the extreme northwest.

"General Chiang is counting on a long-range campaign," Major Carlson states. "Already troops are being trained for the day when Japan's armies begin to withdraw toward the sea. That is the moment chosen for vigorous counter-attack. All depends on whether China can hold out. I believe China can, but much suffering can be saved the Chinese people if America, for one, stops selling war materials to Japan."

Peasant China Determined Japanese Must Go

Pix Photos

Stalwart Peasantry Studies How to Rout Japan

(1) Gen. Ma Chan-san, Commander of the T'ing Tsin Army in Suiyuan, who became well known for his resistance to the Japanese on the Nonni River in Manchuria. (2) Military and political leaders are trained at the anti-enemy academy at Yenan in North Shensi Province. Students are listening to outdoor lecture. (3) What was left of Major Carlson when a helpful Chinese camerist pressed the shutter; the girl is an officer at the anti-enemy academy. (4) Behind closed doors and down narrow alleys China's guerilla bands operate, with the dagoba at Wu T'ai Shan in background. (5) La T'ai Lieu, peasant military leader of North China. (6) Hopei children welcoming Major Carlson with the Song of the Partisans. The words run something like this, "We have no food; we have no guns, but the enemy will provide them for us."

Arctic Mirages Increase Polar Research Problems

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26 — The story of islands and mountains seen above the Arctic Circle in places where no land exists, added mystery to the tales of Arctic exploration told before the American Philosophical Society's mid-winter meeting held in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Lieut. Charles Wilkes' discovery of the Antarctic Continent.

Captain "Bob" Bartlett, Commander of the Arctic Ship Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary's principal assistant on his final voyage to the Pole in 1909, told the Society mirages in the Arctic are as common, if not more common, than in desert regions. They are caused by the same phenomenon, alternating layers of hot and cold air in the atmosphere which distort or refract light rays causing them to travel a zig zag path instead of a straight one. Many an island or peninsula was charted by early Arctic mariners based upon mirages, while later explorers in search of them turned up nothing but sea or floating ice.

Early Polar Theories

Commander Edward Ellsberg, author of the Saga of the Jeannette, likewise told a story of Arctic mirage and how Wrangell Land, mapped as a large island possibly extending to the Pole, turned out to be an insignificant "speck."

That the North Pole was a spot over the ocean was wholly unknown in the last century, Commander Ellsberg said, and theories which now seem absurd were then given wide credence.

"Every attempt to reach the North Pole by the Atlantic seas had been effectually blocked by ice which ships could not penetrate. But there were current in polar circles the doctrines that through Behring Strait a direct approach might be made by way of the Kuro-Si-Wo or Japan Current, supposed to sweep northward through the Arctic Ocean giving perhaps an ice-free channel to the Pole. Even if blocked finally by ice, it was thought her crew might sledge the rest of the way north along the coast of Wrangel Land."

That was why James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald outfitted the U. S. S. Jeannette in 1879, which set out under command of Lieut. George Washington De Long from San Francisco. But less than a week after passing through Behring Strait, the Kuro-Si-Wo Current theory was exploded. The Jeannette froze solidly in the Arctic ice pack near Herald Island. Then a few weeks later the second theory upon which the expedition rested its hopes, likewise faded when it was found that Wrangell Land was only an insignificant island reaching nowhere near the Pole.

Saga of Jeannette

Commander Ellsberg told again the Sage of the Jeannette, how the expedition drifted helplessly for nearly two years in the Arctic ice pack, drifted northwest until in July, 1881, when the ship was crushed by polar ice and sank, some 500 miles north of the Lena Delta, leaving the crew of 33 in desperate straits.

How the castaways trekked by sledge and boat across 500 miles of tumbling ice pack and Arctic seas is a story never excelled before or since by Arctic explorers. Lieutenant De Long brought his men safely through to the coast of Siberia, only to perish there of hunger and cold when supposed outposts of civilization mapped along the Delta, turned out to be deserted.

Only Lieutenant George W. Melville, his engineer, and twelve men that were with him, won through to safety, bringing back with them the results of the Jeannette's discoveries and the first exact knowledge of the polar seas and currents north of Siberia. Upon this data Nansen's famous voyage in the Fram was based.

Public Utilities Charge Less For Power, FPC Finds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP) — The Federal Power Commission published Feb. 25 a survey of electric rates in cities of 50,000 or more population which showed, it said, that publicly owned utilities rendered the lowest bills.

The widest differential, 243.5 per cent, occurred in the category of typical bills for 100 kilowatt hours. The municipal plant at Tacoma, Wash., charged $1.70 and the Pennsylvania Edison Company, at Altoona, Pa., charged $5.84.

In the other categories, the Nation's lowest and highest typical bills were: 15 kilowatt hours, Fort Wayne, Ind., 52 cents; Altoona, $1.35; 25 k. w., Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville, 75 cents; Altoona, $2.09; 40 k. w., Tacoma, $1.10, Tampa, Fla., $2.29; 250 k. w., Tacoma, $3.20, Atlantic City, N. J., $9.75; 500 k. w., Tacoma, $5.30, part of Boston served by Boston Consolidated Gas Company, $17.10.

In each of these cases the community enjoying the lowest rate was served by a publicly-owned utility, while cities with the highest rate were served by private companes. Municipal plants in the three Tennessee cities obtained power from the Tennessee Valley Authority. The rates were those charged Jan. 1, 1940.

The commission reported that rate reductions in one or more typical bills for residential service were made in 83 cities during 1939, and that no increase in the general level of the bills was found in any of the 191 cities surveyed.

Canada Looks Beyond Victory

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada will not be satisfied "with less than justice," when peace terms are being dictated after the present war, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared in a letter made public Feb. 24.

The Dominion, Mr. King said, "is not prepared to make great sacrifices to achieve a result which will merely sow the seeds of another conflict."

Mr. King made public a letter he wrote G. H. Williams, Opposition leader in the Saskatchewan Legislature, Dec. 29, replying to a letter from Mr. Williams dated Nov. 7. Mr. Williams had written the Prime Minister regarding the Government's war effort and aims.

The Prime Minister, answering a query as to the Government's war aims, said the objective of Britain and France was to destroy Naziism, which threatens to destroy the democratic countries, and Canada shared that aim.

"My colleagues and I recognize that the defeat of Hitlerism cannot be the sole object of the struggle," the Prime Minister said.

"We are not unmindful of the need of looking beyond victory to the settlement which, one day, will be made.

"We are co-operating with our Allies in the prosecution of the war and we must co-operate with them in the definition of the kind of settlement we hope to achieve.

"In seeking to destroy the spirit of aggression we shall, if the present Government has to do with any peace negotiations in which Canada may have a part, naturally aim above all else at preventing the restoration of the sense of injustice on which the spirit of aggression feeds and grows."

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Allies Purchase Food Jointly But Tighten Belts Too

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Pooling of the power of the British and French empires in the war was disclosed to extend to nearly complete collaboration in purchase of foodstuffs. The Food Ministry announced the formation of a British-French committee for joint purchase, distribution, and shipment of food supplies.

Meanwhile Britain heard the blunt warning that the Government's plans for defeating Germany call for a "drastic" lowering of the British standard of living in order to turn more world trade profits to war. Manufacturers were asked by Mr. Robert S. Hudson, British Secretary for Overseas Trade, to make "heroic" exports which could be achieved through restriction of home consumption.

Belgium Hears It Needs To Borrow $490,000,000

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies was told Feb. 24 by Deputy Charles Jansse it must borrow about $490,000,000 next year to finance mobilization and other expenses.

Japan's 'So Sorry' Settles Another Incident Speedily

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (AP)—Japanese shelling of a British coastal steamer "by mistake" was disclosed today with an account of a diplomatic exchange which perhaps set a record for settlement of such incidents.

The passenger-freight ship Hunan, owned by the British firm of Butterfield and Swire, sustained minor damage to her superstructure from one shell, but no casualties.

The attack took place off Chefoo, on the East Coast, apparently yesterday, although the date was not made clear.

Pieced together from diplomatic accounts, this is what happened:

1. A Japanese torpedo boat sighted the Hunan and dispatched a boat to check her papers as has been the custom for the past two years. The British have consented to this.
2. As the boat neared the Hunan, a light shell was fired from the torpedo boat. It struck the superstructure.
3. The torpedo boat at once dispatched a second boat carrying additional officers who apologized and said the shot was fired by mistake. They explained that a junior officer had intended to fire a blank over the Hunan's bow, but instead it was a live shell and a direct hit.
4. The Japanese offered to pay damages, estimated at $200.
5. Japanese naval authorities at Tsingtao apologized further to the British Consul there.
6. The British Consul consulted the British Embassy and accepted the apology on Embassy instructions.
7. The British Embassy marked the case as closed.

Chinese Guerillas Use Japan's Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

After some months of relaxation in guerilla activities, reports from various points and particularly from North China indicate that this method of harassing the invader has by no means disappeared from the China scene.

China's provisional capital of Chungking asserts that for months, Chinese guerillas within Shantung Province have been utilizing ammunition captured from the Japanese, partly because of the difficulties in bringing ammunition the long distance from Free China's arsenals. It is alleged by Government sources that within the past two years, 24,000 Japanese-controlled Chinese troops have switched allegiance to their own people, taking 20,000 rifles with them.

British Out-Stare Japanese on Gunmen

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (AP)—British troops patrolling Shanghai's "Badlands" district arrested 14 Chinese gunmen and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition today, and then stared-down Japanese gendarmes who protested.

The Japanese said the Chinese were followers of Wang Ching-wei, slated to head the Japanese-controlled Government in occupied portions of China, and that for this reason their arms should be turned over to the Japanese.

The British refused, and after a tense interval the Japanese withdrew.

Cranbrook Academy Teams Win Architecture Contest Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Winners in the fourteenth annual collaborative competition for students of architecture, landscape architecture, painting and sculpture, sponsored by the Association of the Alumni of American Academy in Rome, have been announced, and the drawings submitted for the problem under competition, "A People's Forum Dedicated to the Bill of Rights" will be on exhibition at the American Fine Arts Society Gallery through Feb. 29.

Sixty-seven teams, representing 16 of the leading art schools of the United States, fashioned complete plans for a "Bill of Rights Forum" in Washington, adjacent to the Tidal Basin and the same distance from the Washington Monument as the White House.

Prizes totaling $300 were awarded as follows: First prize of $200 to a team from Cranbrook Academy, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., composed of Vito Girone, architect; Donald Gregory, sculptor; Clifford B. West, painter. Second prize of $100 also went to a Cranbrook Academy team consisting of Edward Elliott, architect; Theodore Luderowsky, architect; P. Schiwetz, sculptor; Margaret Garceau, painter.

First mention went to H. B. Kulp, architect; J. W. Zook, architect; R. Griswold, sculptor, and D. Borland, painter, A. R. Kraemer, L. I. Briggs, A. Abbe and H. Joua, of Cornell; John Kelly, Barbara Bolton, James Neilson, University of Michigan, and F. V. Gandola, B. Pfriem, S. Graziani and L. M. Druckenbord, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio.

The jury award was composed of Cameron Clark and Cecil C. Briggs, architects; Norman T. Newton and Thomas D. Price, landscape architects; Dunbar Beck and Carlo Ciampaglia, painters, and Harry Camden and Sidney Waugh, sculptors.

Bells on Apple Boughs To Bar Hungry Deer

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Tying bells to apple tree boughs was recommended by the State Game Warden to a perplexed orchard owner who declared an invasion of hungry deer had damaged his trees.

"The wind will blow the boughs, ring the bells and frighten the deer away," explained Warden E. Lee Lecompte. "They're shy, those deer. Probably some white streamers tied to the limbs would do the job."

Women's Post Considers A Men's Auxiliary

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Practically every American Legion Post has an auxiliary—for the women—so the Jane Delano Post No. 408 thinks it should have one, too. This Post, composed entirely of women who were World War nurses, has arranged a meeting with State Legion officials to consider whether it should establish a men's auxiliary to assist in its work.

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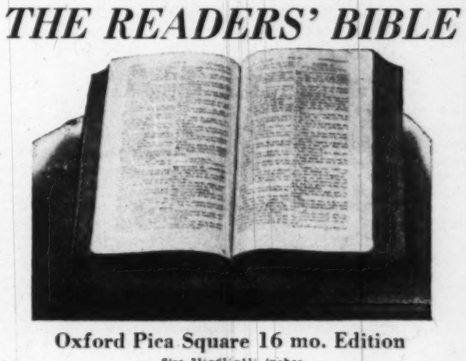

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Rumania to Get Arms From Allies

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 27 (AP) — Three secret agreements whereby France will supply Rumania with large quantities of warplanes, machine guns, and other armaments were reported today.

Signing of the contracts was reported unofficially as a Rumanian finance commission returned from Paris.

Britain, it also was learned, already has flown 60 Spitfire pursuit ships and Bristol Blenheim bombers to this country.

The French and British action was described as following upon receipt of assurances from Rumania that Germany would not be favored in exports of Rumanian oil.

This produced some uneasiness here as to Germany's future action toward Rumania, particularly in view of the expected arrival of a German economist this week to seek more oil.

Meanwhile, Italian negotiators began conferences which observers believed might develop into a Balkan economic contest with Germany.

Launching of discussions with the Italian trade mission here caused widespread speculation in foreign diplomatic quarters as to Italy's motives in seeking an increased share of Rumanian exports—at the moment when either Germany or the British-French Allies have contracted for nearly everything.

Most informed circles held the belief that Italy was seeking to nudge out Germany and resell Rumanian goods in world markets for gold.

German quarters openly expressed anger with the French-Rumanian agreement.

At the same time French and British quarters declared that Rumania must remain "on her good behavior" or there may be a repetition of their action of January when they stopped all raw material exports to this country because Rumania appeared to be favoring the Nazis.

Oil Rates Up

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 27 (AP) — Rumania yesterday announced an increase of 12 to 40 per cent on railway freight rates on most exports, including oil consigned to Germany.

It was understood Germany's objections would be made known later this week, when Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic negotiator, arrives to deal with the sharp controversy over Rumania's recent ban on shipment of high grade gasoline and lubricants to Germany—supplies urgently needed on account of the war.

The raise had the effect of increasing the charges which foreign buyers must pay for Rumanian products shipped by rail. Germany is almost wholly dependent upon rail transport for its Rumanian oil supplies as long as the Danube River remains frozen.

Only grains were excluded from the list of exports on which freight rates were raised.

Dr. Clodius is coming here to challenge Rumania's action in banning shipments of high test aviation gasoline and lubricants which it urgently desires for its air fleet.

Germany contends the decree was in direct contradiction to a recent arrangement to deliver approximately 30 per cent of Rumanian oil products to the Reich.

Britain and France, seeking to reinforce their blockade of Germany by putting the economic screws on strategic Rumania, brought pressure which resulted in the ban.

London Hopes Welles' Visit Will Give Realistic View

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27—General interest rather than concern summarizes the British attitude toward Mr. Sumner Welles' European round of visits, an interest accompanied by the hope that it will help America better to understand the existing European situation and so contribute toward the war ending in a more permanent peace.

Simultaneously, however, it cannot be ignored that certain circles here feel apprehension lest certain groups, especially European neutrals, read into the visit more than the facts justify, particularly as the neutrals have shown themselves desperately anxious for peace and not disposed to scrutinize the terms too closely.

The parallel which some neutral newspapers have made between Mr. Welles' visit and that of Col. Edward M. House in the World War is not accepted here, where it is pointed out that the latter brought suggestions from President Wilson, whereas Mr. Welles comes solely to "accumulate information as to conditions in Europe and is not authorized either to make proposals or undertake pledges in the name of the United States."

Simultaneously, however, it is naturally assumed here that the "unified picture of the European situation" which Mr. Welles is commissioned to take back must have considerable influence upon White House policy.

Other Places in "Picture"

The talks of President Roosevelt's emissary with Premier Mussolini and the Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, must certainly have shown Mr. Welles, according to opinion here, that his "unified picture" would be more complete if he were to travel to former Poland and Bohemia-Moravia and see actual conditions there today as well as talking to smaller neutrals concerning their losses through the Third Reich's violation of international law.

Mr. Welles' reported hurried departure from Rome as a result of his Rome conversations for talks with Reichsführer Hitler, while it may imply certain very good reasons, looks to the British public much like the hurried rush of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain toward Munich and Godesberg in September, 1938, as the result of some sudden outburst or threat from the Führer. Should it contain any intimidation it is hardly necessary to add that that period of British and French policy is done with and the western democracies are now determined to have a proper peace or will continue war to the end.

Must Meet Conditions

Rumors which have been trickling through from Scandinavian countries to London that Mr. Welles will be presented with some peace proposals by Herr Hitler at the coming Berlin meeting are skeptically received here, and are met with comment that any peace proposals would be welcomed only if they conform with the conditions laid down in the Premier's last week-end speech.

Reports to hand suggest, however, that if there is any new Hitler peace plan it is a mere repetition of that offered in his Reichstag speech on Oct. 6 last and "unacceptable" here, since it leaves Herr Hitler in full possession of his aggressively acquired possessions in Center Europe and asks for colonies in addition.

Much has also yet to be heard concerning a possible basis for any peace since the National Socialists and the western democracies' conceptions of justice and law demand that German promises will have to be substantiated by guarantees.

For the democracies are fighting this war for an ideal which President Roosevelt recently summarized when he said, "We must look ahead and see the kind of lives our children would have to lead if a large part of the rest of the world was compelled to worship a God imposed by a military ruler."

That is the ideal still dominating the Third Reich and to prevent the consequences of its spreading throughout the European Continent the press here declares that the democracies are fighting and determined that the issue shall not be merely postponed to a more propitious time for Germany.

Vice Indictments Called Mere Start In Detroit Area

DETROIT, Feb. 27 (AP)—Chester P. O'Hara, special prosecutor of the grand jury investigating gambling and graft in Detroit, said Feb. 24 "there are other and bigger things to follow" the indictment of Duncan C. McCrea, Wayne County Prosecutor, against whom Gov. Luren D. Dickinson has started removal proceedings.

Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson, who has been sitting as a one-man grand jury, authorized by Michigan statute, petitioned Governor Dickinson to oust Mr. McCrea after indicting him, Fred W. Frahm, deposed Detroit Police Superintendent; Harry Colburn, Mr. McCrea's chief investigator; four police detectives, and several other persons. The group is charged with operating and protecting a $1,000,000 baseball lottery in Detroit.

Peace Group Offers Awards of $600 For Best Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 — The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace will award three prizes totaling $600 for the most constructive proposals for achieving world peace, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman, and Dr. William Allan Neilson, Executive Chairman, announced in a joint statement.

The papers, from 3,000 to 5,000 words in length, should consider "the international world we want, political international organization, including problems of peaceful change and peace maintenance; economic international organization, social and cultural organizations, transition problems following the war, such as demobilization and reconstruction and the role of the United States," the announcement stated. Papers must be at the Commission offices, 8 West Fortieth Street, by May 15.

Prizes will be $300, $200 and $100. The award committee will be composed of Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, Prof. Denna F. Fleming of Vanderbilt University, and Mr. Ernest H. Wilkins, President of Oberlin College.

When Londoners Forget

Keystone

Lost Property Office Working Overtime

Above: Tin hats and gas masks seem to be easy for Britishers to leave behind; but the business in lost torches (below) seems quite thriving.

Too Many Extra Gadgets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Londoners have a lot more things to leave behind them these days than they had before the war. And, judging from the crowded condition of the shelves at the Lost Property Office of the London Transport Board in Baker Street, they are making full use of the opportunity —on busses, trams, and underground.

While the Londoner sleeps, lost property is collected and taken to the central bureau, where it awaits collection. For this much-appreciated service, relieved owners pay a fee of 10 per cent on the value of the article mislaid—which is calculated as being just sufficient to teach them a lesson.

Women, it was said, used to be the chief offenders. But since September, when men have had to carry several things in addition to the ubiquitous umbrella—gas masks, torches, tin hats, and what not—the sterner sex has done its share in filling the racks of the L. P. O.

Until a few weeks ago, from royalty down to the humblest errand boy, no Londoner's walking-out dress was complete without gas mask—that is until he left it behind somewhere. Twenty thousand such adournments (?) found their way to Baker Street. Of these about 4,000 are still "in stock."

Torches—they call them flash lights in the States—seem to have a special habit of becoming separated from their owners. Which is rather surprising when you consider how difficult it is, torch or no torch, to keep sandbags at a distance and negotiate curbs with dignity after dusk. All the same, hundreds of torches, complete with the batteries so hard to come by, are taken to the L. P. O. each week.

Tin hats come third in the ranking. At first glance such a thing might seem difficult to mislay. It must be remembered, however, that even in peacetime, when there were far fewer unpleasant distractions than there are today, people managed to leave behind them such self-evident things as bass drums and bicycles.

U. S. Aids in Mobilizing Program for World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The State Department is acting on numerous fronts to give effect to its plans to mobilize the views and the influence of neutral Nations in behalf of a long-range program for peace.

Today the American diplomatic representatives in all the neutral capitals of Europe and Latin-America are collecting the ideas of foreign Governments on how world reconstruction can be promoted after hostilities have ceased, and from these reports the United States hopes that an integrated program will emerge on which both neutrals and former belligerents will be able to unite on a sound and more enduring peace.

The view that American diplomatic interest is predominantly centered not upon immediate cessation of hostilities but upon the ultimate rebuilding of the conditions on which peace can be restored, was reaffirmed by State Department officials in connection with reports from Europe that Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is negotiating a compromise peace between Germany and the Allies.

While official announcements concerning Mr. Welles' activities are being left to the White House, which in the absence of the President is today without comment, authorities in the State Department expressed the judgment that the reported messages from President Roosevelt to Premier Mussolini and the heads of the belligerent Governments constituted only formal letters of credential and greeting.

While it is inevitable that Mr. Welles will not refuse to convey peace intentions from either side, several Washington observers close to the White House have been informed and persuaded that the United States is not planning to initiate overtures for mediation in the course of the Undersecretary's tour of inquiry.

While no correspondent discounts the possibility that President Roosevelt might address some new peace plea to Mussolini, Hitler, Chamberlain, and Daladier, there is no information from responsible sources at either the White House or the State Department which bears out this suggestion.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, is however, pressing forward his conversations with neutrals which, he affirms, are related to the restoration of a sound economic system after the war and ultimately to armament reduction.

It is in line with this objective that American embassies and legations have now been instructed to ascertain the views of the neutral powers of Europe and the Western Hemisphere. This, it is explained, is the basis of reports from several South American capitals that the United States has been making peace inquiries.

At this time the opinions of the United States are not being set forth although following these preliminary soundings there will be a pooling of views and a genuine effort to draft a program which will be designed to help make a new peace survive.

Fossil of Giant Turtle Found in Florida Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBRING, Fla.—Fossilized remains of a giant land turtle which roamed 35,000 to 500,000 years ago was excavated and put on display recently at Highlands Hammock State Park, near here. The missing parts were reconstructed by a member of the State Geological Survey.

The fossil, both State and national geologists have stated, is the most complete one of a turtle ever uncovered in Florida. Because of the find the National Park Service has approved a project for further exploratory work in the park. The eight Indian mounds will be opened. Geologists estimated the weight of the turtle at one ton. The fossil is three feet high, four feet wide and about five feet long.

Motormen Get Tickets For Exceeding 10 M.P.H.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Police in suburban Berwyn yesterday gave 10 street car motormen tickets for speeding—over 10 miles an hour.

The "safety campaign" began as a new City ordinance became effective. It limits trolleys' speed to 10 m. p. h.

The unusual ordinance was passed by the City Fathers, who contended that the street car rails and track beds were unsafe for higher speeds.

After passing out the tickets, police notified the railway company that henceforth offending carmen would be arrested and brought to the station, leaving their cars and passengers marooned.

The company's Manager, Bert Collett, paced one street car with his sleek automobile, driving at exactly 10 m.p.h.

Archduke Obtains Visa For Visit to America

PARIS (AP) — Archduke Otto, Hapsburg claimant to the nonexistent throne of Austria, has obtained a visa from the American Embassy and is expected to fly from Lisbon, Portugal, to the United States this week.

Some Paris observers said he hopes to enlist the support of American Roman Catholics in his campaign for the Austrian throne.

Taylor to Act As Channel Of Peace Ideals

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 27 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, special envoy from President Roosevelt, today handed Pope Pius XII a letter expressing the President's hope for "re-establishment of a more permanent peace on the foundations of freedom and assurance of the life and integrity of all nations under God."

The letter presented Mr. Taylor to the American President's "old and good friend," who as Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli visited him in the United States in 1936.

The Vatican released the President's letter to the Pope together with one from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Taylor naming him his special ambassador to the Pope.

Both messages spoke of Mr. Taylor's job as to serve as "a channel of communication" between the President and the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter was:

"Your Holiness,

"In my letter Dec. 23, 1939, I had the honor to suggest that it would give me great satisfaction to send to you my own representative in order that our parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering might be assisted.

"Your Holiness was good enough to reply that the choice of Mr. Myron C. Taylor as my representative was acceptable and that you would receive him.

"I am entrusting this special message to Mr. Taylor, who is a very old friend of mine and in whom I repose the utmost confidence. His humanitarian efforts in behalf of those whom political disruption has rendered homeless are well known to your Holiness.

"I shall be happy to feel that he may be a channel of communications for any views you and I may wish to exchange in the interest of concord among peoples of the world.

"I am asking Mr. Taylor to convey my cordial greetings to you, my old and good friend, and my sincere hope that the common ideals of religion and humanity itself can have a united expression for the re-establishment of a more permanent peace on the foundation of freedom and assurance of the life and integrity of all nations under God.

"Cordially your friend,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

President Roosevelt, in his letter to Mr. Taylor, defined the status which he expected his personal envoy to the Vatican to maintain.

"I may," he wrote Mr. Taylor, "from time to time request you to serve as the channel of communication for any views I may wish to exchange with the Pope. You will, of course, communicate to this Government any matters which may come to your attention in the performance of your mission which you may feel will serve the best interests of the United States."

Yugoslav Plot Laid to Leaders Of Croat Faction

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 27 (AP) —Secret police arrested 30 Croat Separatist leaders today and charged them with plotting to break up Yugoslavia.

The men were accused specifically of inciting riots and planting bombs which exploded in many part of the city.

They were identified by police as followers of Dr. Anton Pavelich, head of the Ustachi, the Croat secret extremist organization which is blamed for the assassination of King Alexander at Marseille, in October, 1934.

Two of the arrested men were identified as Dr. Milan Budak and Dr. Stephan Buc, reported lieutenants of Pavelich, who is living in Italy.

The arrested men are opponents of the Croatian Peasant Party leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek. They have attacked Dr. Matchek for working in agreement with the Serbs and have insisted that Croatia must be completely independent.

Dr. Buc has declared publicly that the Croats are not Slavs like the Serbs, but are of Gothic origin, and therefore should accept German National Socialism.

The bomb explosions occurred on the evening of Feb. 24 while the Italian Minister, Giuseppe Bottai, was in Zagreb. The bombs were planted in public telephone booths, but no one was injured.

Pavelich has been living in Italy since a French court convicted him of complicity in the assassination of King Alexander. He never was arrested, but was tried by proxy.

Senate Eliminates Conference Fund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)— The Senate voted down yesterday, 43-27, a $20,000 appropriation for American participation in the Inter-Parliamentary Union after Appropriation Committee members had demanded the action as a demonstration of economy sentiment.

The Union is an organization of representatives of legislative bodies of the world. Supporters of the House-approved appropriation had urged its enactment as a symbol of this Nation's faith in democratic and peaceful processes.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky led the unsuccessful fight to overturn the Committee's recommendations, contending that it involved the question of whether "we are going to succumb to the attacks" which have been made on parliamentary government in recent years and "say we do not any longer believe in efforts to maintain the parliamentary system."

Peace Explorations Begun By Vatican and Taylor

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 27 — A period in which Pope Pius XII and President Roosevelt will explore the possibilities of parallel or joint peacemaking in the months to come was formally inaugurated here today when the President's personal envoy, Myron C. Taylor, presented his credentials to the Pope.

There has been no explicit mention of any hope nourished by the Holy See that formal and permanent diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican will be resumed in the future. But no doubt was left that the Taylor mission was being viewed and welcomed in its "larger ecclesiastical perspective."

Mr. Taylor modestly sought to minimize the ceremonial aspect of the occasion, conscious of the businesslike character of his mission. He was officially accompanied only by Harold Tittman, an American consular official who came from his post in Switzerland for the purpose.

The welcome to the new envoy was cordial and generous in the extreme. Much of the pageantry which always characterizes civil as well as ecclesiastical functions of the Holy See enveloped him. The official spokesman praised Mr. Taylor as a worthy and promising successor to the long line of Americans who have worked to bring the two parties closer together.

The official Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, meanwhile devoted the better part of its current issue to a long scholarly résumé, stressing the encouraging aspects of relations between the two, starting with 1782 when Benjamin Franklin was instrumental in having John Carroll named the first Apostolic Vicar to Maryland.

Friendly Statements Quoted

Friendly statements from many Popes to American Presidents since then, enlarging on mutual interests, were quoted in profusion, and the rapid expansion of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States was detailed.

The Taylor mission is expected "to continue to enrich the luminous history of past mutual successes," the paper declared.

Such references as there were to peacemaking and to Mr. Taylor's more immediate objectives here today were general in character. This is understood to be due to the yet unformed nature of the projects for checking the war which are now incubating in various quarters. The Vatican sought to head off speculation by letting it be known that its representatives in the belligerent Capitals are not optimistic as to the prospects of any compromise peace move at this time.

Much Spade Work Ahead

Little significance is seen in the date of Mr. Taylor's arrival since it was selected some two months ago, chiefly to suit Mr. Taylor's personal convenience, and it is therefore generally presumed that he is here to lay groundwork for co-operation when the appropriate time comes, rather than to bring up specific proposals. In any event the course of his negotiations for the present is contingent upon the results of the Welles' tour now in progress.

Veteran analysts of Vatican foreign policy here say that Mr. Taylor will work with some of the most astute and skilled diplomats and negotiators in Europe.

These are not necessarily committed to an Allied solution of the war to the degree that President Roosevelt has committed himself. Of necessity they must be prepared for any eventualities in order to preserve the interests of their church, and as long as the outcome of the war and the type of settlement remain uncertain, their policy is expected to remain flexible.

It is contended here that to expect any Vatican regime to be militantly pro-democracies is to misunderstand the quite natural aim of the Vatican to preserve its many interests under all widespread changing conditions to which they are subject in several score of nations.

To this end it is considered possible that the sensitive and adaptable diplomacy of the Vatican might serve the purposes of the President just as the power and prestige of the United States will will assist the Vatican in negotiations for its version of favorable peace.

British Aid to Finns Pressed

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson, Conservative Member of Parliament, last night took over House of Commons leadership of the growing agitation for immediate intervention in Finland with a large British army.

A resolution calling for the Government "to free a substantial force for instant service in Finland" was introduced by Mr. Locker-Lampson. He asked that a day be given over to debate on the question.

It was not considered likely that the Government would acquiesce to the debate, although the problem is known to have received intensive study here and in Paris.

Mr. Locker-Lampson's resolution cited the "loss of Poland and Czechoslovakia and the imminent peril of Finland's overthrow." He then suggested, inasmuch as "the Allies' armies remain intact despite six months of war" that Britain send a military force to fight under the League of Nations agreement to give Finland aid.

Only last Friday, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary who was ousted from Prime Minister Chamberlain's Cabinet over a clash in policy, urged that France and Britain throw in their weight "by sea, air and land" on the side of Finland as a means of curtailing duration of the war with Germany.

Most of those advocating assistance to the Finns, urge that troops be sent on the same "nonintervention" basis that was utilized by Italy and Germany in the Spanish civil war.

Britain already is licensing volunteers for Finland and has sent considerable war material and a number of planes to the Finnish Army.

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GLASGOW

Two Nazi Ships Sunk, Arctic Reports State

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Naval Ministry announced tonight that the French destroyer Simoun had sunk a German submarine off Cape Finisterre, Northwest Spain.

BERGEN, Norway, Feb. 27 (AP)—Reports received here from the northernmost tip of Norway credit British-French warships with sinking two German vessels near the Arctic coast of Finland.

[Official German quarters today issued a denial that Allied blockading forces had sunk two German vessels in the Arctic near the Finnish port of Petsamo.]

The reports, from Vardoe, 50 miles northwest of Finland's Petsamo Fjord, said the ships had been sunk in the Petsamo vicinity, but did not say whether they were warships, or merchantmen, and give no details of the action.

Nazis Sink 312

By the Associated Press

The French Admiralty stated Feb. 26 that 312 merchant ships belonging to the Allies and neutrals, representing a total tonnage of 1,065,129, had been sunk by German action up to Feb. 19.

The French lost 14 ships, the English 157, and neutrals 141, said an official communiqué. Lost French tonnage was placed at 66,120, and the British at 590,419.

This announcement was made in denial of a German communique Feb. 26 which said that the Allied and neutral countries had lost 496 merchant ships of 1,810,315 tons.

Meanwhile, in Britain, average weekly loss of British and neutral shipping since the war began was placed at 13 ships and 43,700 tons.

British and neutral shipping losses for the week ending Feb. 25 were reported by British authorities as the lowest of any week in the war. Four British ships of 17,778 tons and three neutrals of 8,650 tons were reported sunk.

The report was in contrast with the previous week, in which losses of five British and 15 neutral ships, with total tonnage of 86,077, were the war's highest for one week.

Submarines were blamed for only one sinking last week, compared with 74,524 tons of the previous week's losses. Included in the week's sinkings was the British steamer Clan Morrison, 5,936 tons, destroyed by a mine in the North Sea. An East Indian seaman was killed, and 15 injured men were landed at an East Coast port Feb. 25.

In addition, the week's British losses were given as the British Endeavour, Royal Archer, and Loch Maddy; and neutrals as the Tara and Petten of the Netherlands, and Santos of Sweden.

Three ships sunk the previous week also were named: The Steinstad of Norway, Denhaag of the Netherlands, and Aase of Denmark.

Scuttling Foiled

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The German freighter Wahehe, 4,707 tons, which attempted to run the British blockade from Vigo, Spain, to her home port, was reported today to have been captured by a British warship which foiled a scuttling attempt.

The Wahehe was listed as the 24th German vessel captured during the war and increased total captured tonnage to 98,290. In addition, 28 German ships totaling 152,891 tons are listed as destroyed by scuttling, or other causes.

Latest sinkings reported included the Swedish freighter Santos, 3,840 tons, sunk in the North Sea with 30 crew members missing, and 12 rescued.

The 250-ton Netherlands motorship Ida was reported sunk off the West Coast of England. The crew were rescued.

The 5,646-ton Swedish steamer Buenos Aires, carrying a cargo of pulp and paper to Venezuela, was reported seized Feb. 26 by German war vessels and taken to Bremerhaven.

Churchill Surveys Sea War

Continued from Page 1

sarily aware, was very well kept, and has only just leaked out into Germany after it has ceased to have any importance.

"We have lost 63,000 tons of warships, or about half the losses of the first six months of the last war," Mr. Churchill said.

The five new battleships, he said, are "capable of standing up to air bombardment, and are far better adapted to underwater explosions than anything we have today."

Apart from the aircraft carrier Courageous, the Royal Oak, Nelson, and Barham, no other large warships had been sunk or damaged since the outbreak of the war or during the difficult winter months, Mr. Churchill asserted. The Courageous was torpedoed and sunk Sept. 18 with 515 fatalities.

Mr. Churchill placed the net loss of British merchant shipping at less than 200,000 tons out of a 21,000,000 total. He compared the figure with that of 450,000 tons lost in the "single deadly month of April, 1917."

Each month has shown a steady improvement in shipping, he said, with the Navy convoying into British harbors in January—"in the teeth of U-boats, mines, and winter gales and fogs"—considerably more than four fifths the peacetime average of the three preceding years.

Mr. Churchill announced nearly 2,000 British merchantmen now are armed defensively with cannon.

Mr. Churchill's statement accompanied the introduction of the Navy appropriation bill.

New Nazi Subs

"With the coming of summer the new building of U-boats will increasingly come into play and we expect to meet these with our very large new buildings of crafts especially adapted to their destruction," Mr. Churchill said.

He told the House that "we see our way to mastering" the magnetic mine "although mechanically it is very nicely made."

Mr. Churchill asked the House for "a few men, some ships, and a little money"—the Admiralty's way of asking for its appropriation, which must be secret under the wartime regulations. The Commons is being asked to pass a £100 token appropriation, and will not know until after the war just how much money it really represents.

Mr. Churchill said it was physically impossible to make exact estimates, and "there is no need to tell the enemy more than is good for him."

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Paris 'Newsies'

Wide World

Newsgirls Start on Their Rounds to Deliver Papers to Paris Readers

No, there isn't a strike of newsboys in Paris. And yes, people still want their news, censored or not. But many of the regular news sellers in France are at the front or in some war duty considered more essential than crying headlines or cycling the rounds. As a consequence girls and women see to it that Parisians keep informed on affairs.

Farm Workers In France Placed Under Army Rule

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—The French Government today ordered all the nation's farm workers requisitioned, holding them to the soil under military control to assure the spring planting.

A notice issued by the Ministries of Agriculture and Labor said that "agricultural production delayed by the severe winter must be intensified so that provisioning of the country will not be compromised."

The requisition decree forbade business and industries to hire workers away from the farms without special permission.

War industries employees already had been requisitioned, giving the Government control over their work. The new measure, applying to a large proportion of this predominantly agricultural country was designed to meet a shortage of help arising from the general mobilization and the shift of men from country farms to city factories.

Canadians Invite American Pilots

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Pilots at the Rochester and Buffalo airports have received offers to go to Canada as pilot instructors at salaries ranging from $360 to $500 a month.

The Rochester Times-Union said at least six "regularly-employed airmen" are "seriously considering" the offers, contained in letters from a Montreal flying service.

The pilots were told, the Times-Union added, that there would be no passport red tape, that their citizenship status will not be involved, they will not in any way be connected with the Canadian or British Army or Air Corps and that salaries would be deposited in a New York bank to guarantee full payment.

Nathaniel E. Duffey, Director of the Buffalo airport, said he knew of no pilots who had accepted the offer.

Recruiting Report Denied

OTTAWA (AP)—No recruiting for the Canadian air, land, or naval forces is being done outside Canada, it was stated at the National Defense Department Feb. 27.

Canadian authorities said they were unable to understand a report from Los Angeles that young men were being invited to join a foreign air force and come to Canada.

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Vogue of Bicycle Riding Returns to Paris With War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The bicycle is becoming a popular means of getting about in wartime Paris. Despite the absence of hundreds of thousands of men who have been mobilized, official figures confirm one's visual impression that more bicycles are moving about the streets of the French Capital, giving it a little bit of the street atmosphere of a Swiss or Dutch city.

Receipts from the bicycle license tax were 409,825 francs (about $9,200) in the last quarter of 1939, as against 273,838 francs in the same months of 1938. Bicycles are more prominent, along with busses, taxicabs, private automobiles, and trucks, in traffic jams that occasionally occur in the busier streets.

There are several reasons for this new vogue of the bicycle, which was more popular with the former that with the present generation of Parisians. A considerable number of privately owned automobiles and busses have been requisitioned for military needs. One can see some of these busses, daubed over in the varied dull colors which are most effective for camouflage, near the front lines of the French Army.

Fewer busses mean fewer bus lines and less frequent service on those which are functioning. The "Metro" or subway system, which is an important element in the Paris system of municipal transportation, also has curtailed its service, closing a number of stations because of loss of personnel as a result of mobilization.

The Metro, incidentally, has rejected a request to prolong its service until 12:30 a. m., based on the fact that the closing hour for places of amusement has been advanced from 11 p. m. until midnight. The number of passengers carried is only 65 per cent of normal and prolongation of service for an hour would, it is alleged, cost the company an additional 15,000,000 francs a year.

Taxicabs have become scarcer, so all means of transportation are more limited than in time of peace. Finally, almost everyone is poorer as a result of the war and its accompanying taxes. So there is a strong economic argument for employing a means of locomotion that costs nothing to run except the license fee.

Limits on Belligerent Ships Are Proposed for Americas

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 27 (AP)—Sharp limits for the movement of auxiliary vessels of belligerent nations in Pan-American territorial waters and differentials between merchant ships and auxiliaries were recommended yesterday by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of Experts.

Uniform recommendations to all the 21 American republics, as made public by the secretariat, were authorized when the committee recessed Feb. 3. The recommendations are:

1. A neutral state should do its utmost to prevent any merchant ship from using its ports, anchorages and waters as a base to aid belligerents.

2. Merchant ships in the waters of a neutral country should be prohibited from having any contact with belligerent warships to aid those ships, except to give humanitarian assistance. The giving of aid other than humanitarian would cause a merchant ship to be considered an auxiliary vessel.

3. Auxiliary vessels should be subject to internment rules throughout the war and neutral states should initiate the internment measures.

4. The captain and officers of an auxiliary vessel should be responsible under local authority for infractions of rules. Civil responsibility and payment of fines can be demanded of the proprietor of the vessel; ship and cargo can be affected by such regulations.

5. Merchant ships should be prohibited from taking aboard in neutral ports war materials, persons, provisions and fuel "with the intention of transporting them on the high sea to belligerent warships." The observance of this regulation should be effected in these ways, among others: first, in all cases.,

(A) Through a close inspection of the documents and cargo received at each port.

(B) By a written promise of the captain, agent or proprietor, that the cargo is not destined for war uses and will be disembarked only at the port for which it is destined.

(C) Sanctions (nature unspecified) would be imposed for falsity in these declarations and simulation as to the identity of the ship.

Second, in suspected cases where there is a reasonable basis to doubt the delivery of the cargo at the declared port of destination there also will be demanded:

(A) An obligation to prove the delivery of the cargo at the port of destination through the presentation on the return voyage of a certificate of delivery at that port.

(B) The giving of a guarantee which will be effective in exceptional cases if the certificate of delivery is not presented.

World's Fair Exhibits Stock Georgia Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Essential parts of the Georgia exhibit at the New York World's Fair are being set up in a remodeled museum on the fourth floor of the State Capitol.

Under the direction of Miss Annette McLean, Curator, there has been brought together already in this museum, one of the finest collections of raw materials resources possessed by any Southern state. Wild life, mounted in natural settings, minerals, and by-products of the ceramic industries of the State, are now included.

With the inclusion of the World's Fair exhibit, complete modernization of the space has been made necessary. This is being accomplished with the aid of a WPA project.

This museum, which was begun 50 years ago, has attracted between three and five thousand visitors each month and has been used extensively by schools in their educational journeys.

Puerto Rico Nationalists Elect Man in U. S. Prison

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Pedro Albizu Campos, who is serving a 10-year sedition sentence at Atlanta Penitentiary for attempting to overthrow United States rule in the Islands, was elected President of the Nationalist Party for the tenth consecutive time Feb. 26.

The Party's annual convention adopted resolutions disapproving militarization of Puerto Rico through establishment of troops and war materials at air bases for United States defense, and declared these measures were a continuance of an "illegal invasion" begun more than 40 years ago in the war with Spain.

Albizu Campos was convicted in 1937.

British Deny Serious Leak In Blockade

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The British Government assured the House of Commons today that there are no serious loopholes in the Allied blockade which permit shipment of United States and other neutral goods to Germany.

Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, said in response to a question that no serious leakages through the United States, Russia, Norway, Italy, the Netherlands, or Belgium were suspected.

A check is being considered, however, on shipping through Vladivostok, the Soviet Union's main Pacific port, he disclosed.

Tin Shipments

The Government had been asked whether large tin shipments from the United States to Vladivostok during recent months were being re-exported to Germany since no such shipments were made before the war.

[Copper shipments also have been loaded recently at Manzanillo, Mexico, bound for Russia.]

Mr. Cross said he was aware tin and rubber shipments from the United States to Russia had increased during the last few months but that oil shipments appeared to have fallen off.

He declared there was no information whether part of these raw materials were being resold to Germany.

Shipping Assurances

The Government was asked for assurances that the British would get back after the war any shipping services taken over by the United States vessels which are barred from belligerent areas.

The Minister of Shipping, Sir John Gilmour, asid that "the matter is one for discussion between the British and United States lines concerned."

The question of blockade leakage arose from an increase of £17,000,000 in United States sales to 13 European countries, including Soviet Russia, in the last four months of 1939.

Mr. Cross said that the exports had passed through the Contraband Control and were "most carefully watched" with the exception of shipments to Vladvistok, which did not pass through the control.

He gave assurances that "we will use our bargaining and other powers to the full" in keeping neutrals from trading with Germany.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the house there would be no resort to currency depreciation as a means of stimulating export trade.

Young Detained In Tokyo Jail

TOKYO (AP)—James R. Young of Springfield, Ill., correspondent here for International News Service, was formally indicted Feb. 27 on charges of spreading false rumors and was remanded in Tokyo district court for trial.

Pending trial, date of which was not set, Mr. Young will remain in detention. He has been in jail since his arrest Jan. 21. He is charged under the army criminal code.

Ice Ships Begin On St. Lawrence

MONTREAL (AP)—The Dominion Government ice-breakers N. B. McLean and Lady Grey have begun their annual task of clearing a channel in the St. Lawrence River between Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montreal.

J. E. Laurent, chief engineer of the St. Lawrence ship channel, said the ice-breakers started Feb 26 from a point about five miles west of Three Rivers. Ice encountered was about six or seven inches thinner than a year ago.

Last year the icebreakers began work on the Channel March 6.

Federal Agents Act On Miami Violations

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting alone and with quiet precision, cracked down in the Miami area last night, rounding up 21 prisoners and sending them to the county jail for booking on charges of Mann Act violations.

Soviet Drive on Viborg Perils Finn Second Line

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 27 (AP)—Abandonment by the Finns yesterday of the fortified islands of Koivisto—Finland's Gibraltar—allows the Russians to concentrate their forces in the sector before Viborg.

To take the city by frontal attack, the Russian army will have to break through the Finnish "second line," stretching from Kaislahti to Lake Muolaa.

Meanwhile reports from Norway indicated that the Russian Army also was attacking anew in the Petsamo region of the far north, placing an additional drain on Finland's meager reserves.

Norwegians at Kirkenes reported that the first Finnish planes seen in the Petsamo region since the war started were engaging the Russians in intense combat, while the Red Army fought against Finnish ground defenses.

The Finns reported that they had had to withdraw to a point 65 miles south of Petsamo.

On the Karelian Isthmus military informants say that the Finns still hold the central section of their first line defenses as well as the eastern half of the Isthmus to Taipale on Lake Ladoga.

Finns Hold to Defensive War

Pointing to the "exacting toll" taken from the Russian forces in the attacks of Feb. 25, one Finnish officer said that that is the basis of Finland's fight against far more numerous forces. To defend and to fall back gradually whenever necessary to save men explained the withdrawal from the first line, he said.

He added that this procedure could go on for months. Even if the Soviets take deserted Viborg they face a new series of defenses if they choose to carry on the drive toward Helsingfors.

The Russians in their drive on Viborg already have pushed up a coastal railway, by the Finns' own admission, as far as Kaislahti, only 7½ miles due south from their objective.

Meanwhile Russian bombers flew over parts of Finland again. Riihimaaki, Kouvola, Lahti, Hangoe, Abo and a number of smaller towns were bombed yesterday.

A Russian communiqué dealing with the capture of Koivisto, and the fighting at the front, reported the capture of the 788th Finnish defensive fortification, 10,000 shells and over 5,000,000 cartridges. The shells, cartridges and 26 fortifications were taken in the Koivisto area, the communiqué said.

Retreat Saves Man Power

The withdrawals indicated that the Finns were retreating deeper into the Karelian Isthmus "bottleneck" between Viborg and Lake Ladoga. This will shrink the Karelian Isthmus front from approximately 68 miles to 50 miles, to the advantage of the smaller Finnish forces.

Should the Russians break through this bottleneck defense, they might be able to fan out through a greater part of Southeastern Finland.

At the same time, the Finns shortened and tightened their isthmus defenses in front of Viborg for a determined stand against the Russian advance.

Inventors Receive Reward for Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—W. B. Hodge of this City, Vice-President of the Parks-Cramer Company, was among outstanding inventors who received scrolls as "modern pioneers who through their patented inventions have added to the comfort, enjoyment, convenience, and efficiency of life."

Selection of these men was made by a committee composed of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and five other nationally prominent educators in the natural sciences. Mr. Hodge and 22 other inventors from the Southwest received their scrolls at a banquet in Baltimore, Md.

This event was sponsored by the Regional Modern Pioneers Awards committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Maryland Academy of Science. It was one of a number held in 15 principal cities of the country under the sponsorship of the Association and in honor of the 150th anniversary of the United States patent system.

American Women Sewing for Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — A ton of mended and repaired clothing was the recent contribution to Finland of the American Women's Club here, which, with the influx of American refugees, is rapidly increasing its membership and activities.

Originally founded in 1934 by former Minister to Denmark Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, with 26 charter members, the Club now lists nearly 100 members.

Wives of American newspapermen and businessmen have found new duties in helping newcomers to the country to learn the language and to find comfortable living quarters. Besides this, the sewing group, which before the war met weekly, is meeting every day, and with the help of volunteers, is making mittens and warm clothes to be shipped to Finland.

The club membership includes wives of American Embassy and Consulate workers.

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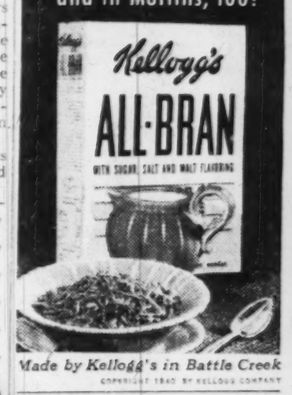
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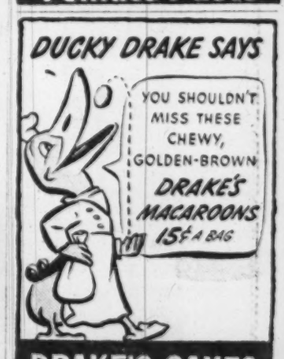

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Plan to End Smoke Nuisance Is Proposed for St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27 (AP)—A plan to rid St. Louis of its smoke menace in three years, offering a solution to other cities plagued by the evil, has been presented in a municipal committee's detailed report on the problem.

As its basic premise, the plan proposed that the City pass legislation making it mandatory for consumers to use smokeless fuels, except in heating plants equipped with automatic feeding devices to burn high-volatile raw coal without smoke.

St. Louis, often called the smokiest City in the country, has suffered more than usual this winter from dense, persistent palls, frequently thick enough to turn day into night. Clamors of protest led to appointment of the Committee by Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann.

City to Sell Fuel

In carrying out the Committee's plan to end the evil, the City would be authorized, by ordinance, to buy, sell, and distribute smokeless fuel, using such powers only in emergency or as a necessary measure to assure adequate production and availability of supply to the public at reasonable prices.

It was the Committee's opinion that passage and enforcement of the required legislation would stimulate private production of smokeless fuels through application of various processing methods to soft coal from the near-by Illinois fields.

Process Plant

But if private companies failed to meet needs of the City, the report said the Committee would approve construction of a municipal process plant.

With prompt adoption of the program, the Committee asserted considerable improvement could be made next fall and in the heating season of 1941-42, before the plan became fully effective in the winter of 1942-43.

Coal 'Blackout'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis is tired of its almost perpetual daytime "blackout," and is preparing to do something about it.

Most large cities have their smoke troubles, but here it is a major economic, political, and social problem. Its cost to the City has been estimated by engineers at $20,000,000 a year.

Conversation with the man-in-the-street discloses varying opinions as to the reason for the presence of the thick black clouds which envelop the City during most of the winter.

A taxi driver observed—and this is a prevalent theory: "It is because the City is located in a valley and the wind cannot blow the smoke away."

Some say that it is because residents burn soft coal. Others have other opinions.

Almost everyone is interested in the problem, and that is the first step in getting something done.

A talk with the experts reveals the whole story. Walter J. Moxom, St. Louis meteorologist, scoffs at the idea that the weather is to blame. He says there are many other inland cities situated similarly with regard to winds, but that they don't have the smoke trouble St. Louis has.

"You can put it down," Mr. Moxom said, "that whenever St. Louis has a wind of less than eight miles an hour velocity on a cold winter day there is going to be a smoke pall, as long as soft coal is burned as it is now."

That seems to be getting to the bottom of the trouble. But other cities burn soft coal and they do not have the same trouble. No, it's not just the burning of soft coal alone, it is—and experts here say this is a fact which must be faced—the particular kind of soft coal mined in Southern Illinois. It is, with all due respect to Southern Illinois and the mine operators and the miners, a very low grade of soft coal. It sells here in the City for from $2 to $3 a ton. It is used not only for industrial purposes but for home heating.

St. Louis, according to Raymond Tucker, Smoke Commissioner, uses 14 per cent or about 4,500,000 tons of the 30,886,000 tons of soft coal produced in the neighboring Southern Illinois field. Any solution of the problem, it is agreed, must take into account its economic effect on this important industry. St. Louis doesn't want to, if only for selfish commercial reasons, disrupt this business which employs many thousands of miners by destroying part of its market.

Part of the trouble is of course improper burning. Heating experts say that much of the smoke could be eliminated merely by correcting bad methods of firing. More could be done away with by wider use of automatic stokers. But few can afford stokers, and those who say they have tried to educate the public in better methods of firing their furnaces say "it's no use."

The solution then is to use another kind of fuel, or do something with the kind now used to reduce the smoke.

Meanwhile Illinois is turning an ear in the direction of the St. Louis uprising, for it knows the importance of that market for its coal. The State has appropriated $180,000 for experiments with a smokeless briquette, and an effort is being made to obtain another appropriation for use in teaching the people of St. Louis—from across the river in East St. Louis, Ill.—how to burn Illinois coal.

Richmond Alert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Several women's groups in Richmond report activity in distributing petitions among voters in support of a smoke-control ordinance.

Definite action, however, has been delayed until City Councilman Moe D. Baroff holds a committee hearing on the matter.

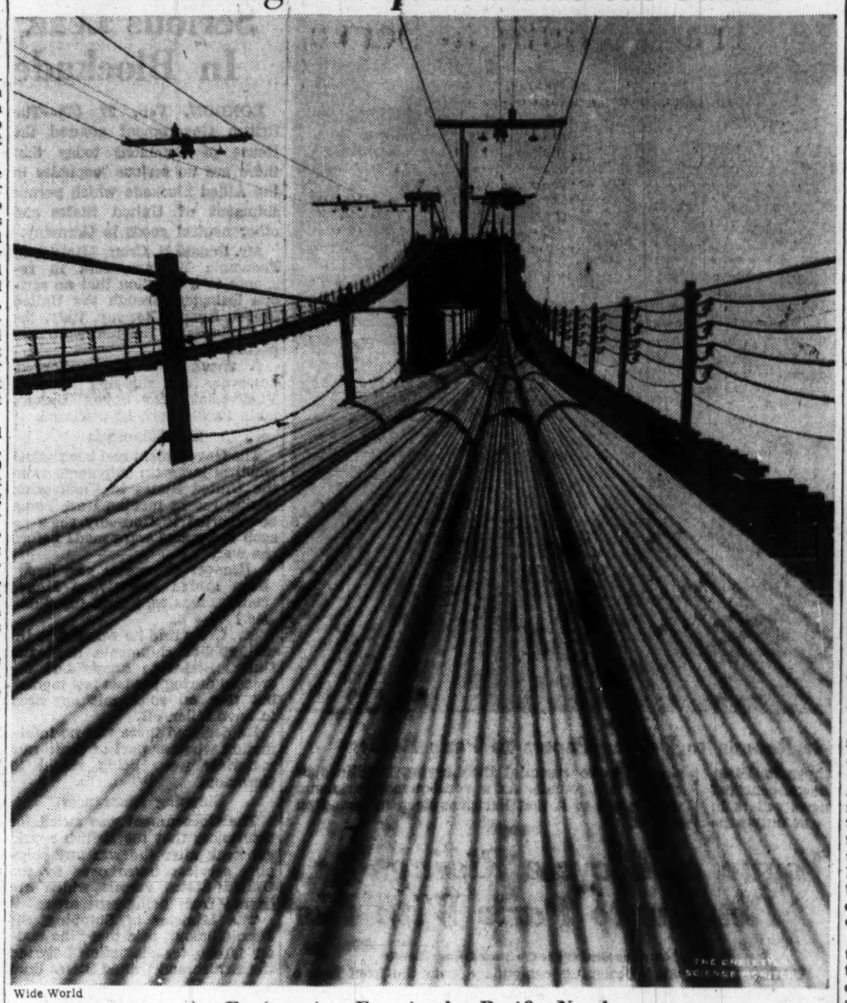
Petitions being spread among voters in Gamble's Hill and other areas, ask for amendment of Chapter 38 of the Richmond City Code by adding a new article for smoke control.

The Gamble's Hill Garden Club, the Housewives' League, and other women's groups have evinced interest in smoke control for factories and apartment houses.

Under the proposed ordinance, as prepared by John J. Fairbank, regulation of smoke would come under the jurisdiction of the City Building Inspector who would issue permits for construction and repair of smokestacks as well as check density of smoke emitted.

A fine of $100 would be imposed for violation of the ordinance, each day's violation constituting a separate offense, according to provisions of the ordinance.

Great Bridges Require Powerful Cables



Wide World

An Engineering Feat in the Pacific Northwest

This unusual view shows the maze of steel wires that go to make up one giant suspension cable of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, now under construction. Nineteen groups of these wire sections are part of a single cable. They are twisted together for the final product. The bridge from Tacoma connects the mainland with the Olympic Peninsula.

Lobbying View By Jackson Not Available

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson declined yesterday to tell House investigators whether the National Labor Board had violated a law which forbids the use of Federal appropriations for lobbying.

He wrote Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia of the Committee investigating the Board that the Justice Department makes legal rulings only at the request of the President or the head of an executive department.

The Committee recently received evidence tending to show that Chairman J. Warren Madden of the Board and some of his assistants actively sought to rally witnesses in opposition to Wagner Act amendments. Mr. Smith then asked Mr. Jackson for a ruling on the possibility that the Board was violating the law by following that procedure.

Mr. Jackson's letter said in part: "Almost from the beginning of the Government my predecessors have, with great unanimity, taken the position that the statutes prescribing the duties of the Attorney General do not authorize him to render opinions to the Congress or to its committees or members.

"These statutes have not been substantially changed since 1789. As early as 1818, Attorney General Wirt, and as late as Oct. 4, 1939, Attorney General Murphy, each ruled that under the statutes Attorneys General are not authorized to give official opinions on questions of law except upon call of the President or the head of an executive department to enable him to decide a question pending in his own department for action.

"It has been pointed out that the effort to advise both the executive and the legislative branches of the Government would be inappropriate under our doctrine of separation of the powers of the two branches, and that, like other efforts to serve two masters, such a practice would likely introduce conflict of duties. Congress has never seen fit to change the statutes so construed, and I take it that in spite of frequent requests for opinions Congress in its deliberate judgment has acquiesced in the meaning so uniformly ascribed to these statues for well over a century."

Many San Francisco Disputes Settled Without Loss of Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—On this City's labor record for 1939 there are 160 employer-employee disputes—all potential strikes or lockouts—that were adjusted without loss of work or business. Out of the adjustments grew 106 negotiated contracts.

In the 160 solved problems 1,637 business concerns and 56,585 employees were involved.

And these facts give the other side of San Francisco's labor picture—the brighter side. The gloomy side, showing scenes of strikes and strife and heavy losses in wages and business, has been widely publicized.

One year ago when the San Francisco Employers' Council was formed expectations were high that this organization of employers might become the agency which could deal on a contractual-judicial basis with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

But no one expected a perfect record from the start, least of all Almon E. Roth, new President of the Employers' Council and past President of the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, and one-time Comptroller of Stanford University.

Proving Its Worth

The organization was compelled to proceed on a trial-and-error basis, with results, and results alone, proving its worth to the City, the employer members, and the employees of the members.

And now, in its first annual report, the Council details efforts that, in the opinion of labor union officials as well as employer members, show achievements which point towards establishment and maintenance of industrial stability in this City.

Neither Mr. Roth nor members of the Council are making the claim that the Council has "succeeded." Its work is of necessity of a continuing nature, and its effects must be judged on a cumulative basis. They report its losses and its gains together, with the additional news that the Council will continue to function for another year—at least. That in itself is an indication that its members believe the Council has done beneficial work in its short career.

There has been no official estimate of the Council's first year of activity from the labor side of the field involved, but certain labor spokesmen say unofficially that "we would rather have a responsible group of employers to deal with as a unit than a helter-skelter group who can't agree among themselves."

A definite gain in the labor field is seen in the fact that the Employers' Council, through its representatives, "speaks the language" of the Central Labor Council (A. F. of L.) and the San Francisco Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.)—and vice versa.

Two Labor Councils

The two Labor Councils represent the co-ordinated activities of some 225 individual unions in San Francisco. The Employers' Council represents approximately 1,628 employers.

Definite co-operative methods have been worked out between these organizations. In the cases of the Labor Councils no strike in the City is possible without sanction of the Council concerned. The Employers Council asserts that no lockout of employees by employers may be effected without its consent.

Other communities apparently believe San Francisco's record on the plus side of the labor ledger is worth considering, for they are sending questions concerning it.

A home-town view is given in a front page editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"Behind these figures (160 adjusted disputes) lies the drama of a possibly historic development—the voluntary evolution of a cohesive employers' organization which is strong and co-operative, intelligently administered with a sense of public responsibility, and guided by a strikingly liberal philosophy."

Meanwhile, all is quiet along San Francisco Bay.

Wide-Range Changes in S. C. Taxes Charted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Nearly the entire field of taxation in South Carolina came in for some form of recommended change or revision in the report of a Planning Board study made at the request of the last General Assembly and handed to the present session by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank.

Twenty-three recommendations were contained in the report, prepared by Dr. G. H. Aull of Clemson College and Dr. S. M. Derrick of the University of South Carolina.

"Without a doubt," the report said in its opening observations, "the most imperative need so far as fiscal policy is concerned is the adoption of a classified property tax system and the institution of scientific methods of assessment and equalization. Fundamentally, also, there is a need for more economy and efficiency in governmental organization and policy, and more adequate budgetary control over expenditure of public funds—State and local.

"Insofar as the State Government is concerned, the inevitable conclusion is that the powers of the Budget Commission should be extended and enlarged, and that all tax revenues should be deposited in the State Treasury and appropriated by act of the General Assembly."

More than a score of recommendations were advised by the Board, including that the Constitution be further amended to permit a comprehensive classification of property for tax purposes; that the General Assembly be given the power to fix the rate at which various classes of property may be taxed; that motor vehicle license fees be increased and substituted for motor vehicle property taxes and all receipts therefrom be deposited in the General Fund; that the General Assembly reconsider the methods by which certain State tax collections are now allocated to the counties and municipalities and with a view to establishing a more reasonable and logical basis for such allocations, consideration being given to current revenues, needs and obligations of the several units of government; that the practice of "ear-marking" revenues for specific purposes be discontinued and that all revenue receipts be deposited in the State Treasury and allocated by the General Assembly in accord with the current needs of the different activities; that the poll tax be abolished; that the law with reference to surtaxes on incomes from intangibles be repealed; that the General Assembly establish an "advisory committee on new legislation" which would be available for the consideration of such new legislation as is contemplated with a view of reducing the number and variety of measures introduced and preventing unnecessary duplication of legislative effort; that South Carolina void the general sales tax.

Both Mr. Aull and Dr. Derrick explained that their study, prepared in the roles as consultants of the Planning Board, had strengthened "the feeling that, fundamentally, the tax system in South Carolina is sound. The principal need seems to be to repair and improve the existing structure rather than to tear it down and erect a new one. General public enlightenment and understanding of the system is also highly desirable."

Florida's Beauties Numerous Along Orange Blossom Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCALA, Fla.—Florida's Orange Blossom Trail doesn't belong exclusively to brides, although many newlyweds pass over it. It's the motor highway that extends from Lake City on the north, to Miami, via Sebring, on the south, running through the rich citrus grove region and touching a great number of the State's natural beauties and several amazing new botanical gardens.

Motoring down this Central Florida route gives visitors an opportunity to visit, among the many attractive spots, the University of Florida at Gainsville, with its beautiful campus.

The floating island on Lake George at McIntosch, are another rare sight. Some of these floating islands are large enough to dock at and land on, if one can catch up with them. A colorful array of bird life makes this trip especially interesting to the nature lover. Bird Island, in this group, is a unit of the National Audubon Society.

Many Springs and Lakes

Ocala is world famous for its Silver Springs, that great body of crystal pure water that pours forth more than enough water each day to float a battleship. Within a radius of 50 miles of Ocala are more than half of Florida's major springs, which with the 2,500 lakes of central Florida, give a Venice-like appearance.

The Ocala National Forest, with its wealth of game, fish, and animals in their natural habitat, has become increasingly popular since the Pulitzer Prize novel for 1938, "The Yearling," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, has its locale in this region.

Other nearby attractions are the Rainbow Springs, at Dunnellon, with its rustic lodge, scenic waterfall, and natural ampitheater, and Silver Glen Springs with its shell mounds disclosing interesting specimens hundreds of years old.

Continuing south on the Orange Blossom Trail, one soon reaches Leesburg, with its Venetian Gardens, now nearing completion, the hills, groves, and lakes of Lake County, and Orlando with its fine new botanical gardens.

Trail Passes Tower

Then one passes through Kissimmee, called the "cow capital" of Florida, and a short drive from here brings one to the famous Cypress Gardens, near Winter Haven. On this trail is the Bok Tower, at Lake Wales, the beautiful "singing" tower where carillion recitals rival the songs of birds that have this unique spot for a sanctuary.

Now on the lower part of the "Ridge Section," as this part of Florida is called, one passes such interesting places as the Jacaranda Boulevard, at Avon Park, lined with picturesque trees with their blue blossoms. They blossom in the spring, another reason to "stay through May."

Exploring of the Lake Okeechobee region, with its great sugar interests at Clewiston, is worth while before continuing on to Palm Beach and Miami.

Religious Plea Is Voiced by Head Of Hunter College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—An appeal to the youth of the Nation to turn to religion and to adults to return religion to the home, to the school and to the public forum featured an address by Dr. George N. Shuster, Acting President of Hunter College, at a meeting of the Institute of Interdenominational Studies in the Jewish Theological Seminary here today.

Dr. Shuster held that one cannot but be disturbed over the extent to which awareness of what religion actually is has vanished in this land. He finds the United States, "still impulsively generous, filled with eagerness to right wrongs, faithful to the laws of ethical hygiene," but disagrees that the youth of the Nation are the chief offenders.

Dr. Shuster saw a similarity between the cultural situation here and abroad and warned that what made Adolf Hitler was "not a principle, but a vacuum."

There are those, he declared, who feel that security will come if they stop their ears against the echoes of the war abroad, close their eyes to the well-being of any save Americans and pin their faith on physical distance alone. These forget that "from the beginning our faith has said that whatever is done to any man anywhere must be a sacred deed," and that, when man's thought is cut adrift from the Divine, there is an end of reason and of kindness, of service to the weak and thrifty management of goods.

Congress 'Puts Roof on TVA' With Funds for Final Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Back of the $1,000,000 appropriation by Congress for starting work on Coulter Shoals Dam, 26 miles southwest of Knoxville, is a national story that has been overlooked. The national significance of that seemingly small appropriation, in comparison to others, is that as Representative John Jennings Jr. (R) of Tennessee expressed it, "the roof is to be put on the great Tennessee Valley Authority project."

Coulter Shoals Dam means completion of the unified program undertaken by TVA. It is the last in a series of dams along the Tennessee River and tributaries, which will provide a navigable channel for boats of nine-foot draft from the mouth of the river at Paducah, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 650 miles.

These dams provide storage capacity for the control of destructive flood waters, provide water for navigation in times of drought, and when harnessed by turbines and generators they provide abundant electricity.

Dams Completed Recently

Hiwassee Dam, near Murphy, N. C., on the Hiwassee River, and Chickamauga Dam near Chattanooga, Tenn., on the Tennessee River, were completed recently.

Four other "multi-purpose dams," Norris near Knoxville, Guntersville and Wheeler in Alabama, and Pickwick near the Tennessee-Mississippi border, were placed in operation previously.

Work on the big Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., and on the Watts Bar Dam in Tennessee, is progressing rapidly.

The dams are being operated as one chain to "achieve the multiple public benefits of navigation, flood control, and power production."

The Kentucky Dam, 22 miles upstream from the mouth of the Tennessee, is the largest of the TVA projects. It forms a waterway almost four times the length of the Panama Canal, and also a reservoir with sufficient controlled flood-storage space to effect a reduction of flood heights on the Mississippi River by at least two feet from Cairo, Ill., to the mouth of the Arkansas River and by at least one foot between the Arkansas and the Red Rivers.

The Watts Bar Dam will provide 72 miles more of waterway and carry nine-foot navigation to a point within 50 miles of Knoxville. It will provide 370,000 acre-feet of controlled storage for flood regulation, and facilities for an ultimate power development of 150,000 kilowatts.

Last Link in Chain

The last link, Coulter Shoals Dam, will make it possible for a boat to start from Knoxville, go the entire length of the Tennessee River to the Ohio River, then down to the Mississippi and on to the Gulf of Mexico.

The lazily winding Tennessee River is being put to work. With the head of navigation shifted more than 100 miles up the river to Chattanooga, commercial tonnages moving on the river have shown a slow but steady increase. Car-ferry traffic has doubled in tonnage. Shipments of gasoline up the river have increased. Grain shipments are being barged up the river in 2,000-ton lots. Shipments of clay, iron, and steel are increasing.

Cincinnati Unites Efforts To Solve Jobless Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Efforts to find employment for this community's jobless have been co-ordinated under the Cincinnati Employment Council which has brought together every public and private agency dealing with employment and public assistance problems.

In regular conferences, the heads of these agencies exchange ideas and clear their programs to avoid duplication and waste efforts. They plan, too, to supply those essentials which might have been overlooked because individually none had the full view of every approach to getting the unemployed back on the job.

The Council includes the executive heads of the City's Welfare Department, the local offices of the Work Projects Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration, the School Board, the County Commissioners, the Ohio State Employment Center, the Bureau of Governmental Research and private social agencies dealing with any phase of employment and placement. Many industrial leaders have also joined in the effort. Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Manager, is the Council's chairman.

What Program Seeks

The program stripped of technicalities is designed to place every unemployed person in a job; to locate all private jobs available and to fit the unemployed to take and hold every available job," explained Colonel Sherrill. "The goal is to take every employable person off of relief and to put him in a permanent job."

This Council was formed by the Committee on Co-ordination and Co-operation in Hamilton County that includes the City Manager, the President of the Board of Education, and the President of the Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County and is another step in that Committee's aim to unify and harmonize all local governmental activities here.

Already this Committee has co-ordinated the purchasing of the chief governmental agencies of this community and brought large savings to the taxpayers. It has brought the public works programs of the various subdivisions into a more unified plan and has joined, unofficially, the three principal government bodies—city, county and school—into joint programs of planning covering their budgeting and their various services.

In the case of the unemployment problem it was found that many different agencies are dealing with some problem related to getting the jobless placed. The schools handle training and retraining. The public employment agencies seek placements. The Welfare Department and all other social agencies both public and private are striving to help the jobless, especially those receiving some kind of public aid. All were working in many different directions to attain the same end but they did not have the regular contact with each other that would unite their efforts into one complete program. This now is the goal of the Council.

Sacramento School Aids Store Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif — When a surprised store patron is told "that chapeau is exquisite on you, madame," instead of "the hat looks cute, dearie," there is a fair chance the sales girl is trying out her new vocabulary course which the Sacramento Evening High School instituted recently under the direction of Robert S. Livingston, Co-ordinator for Retail Training in the Sacramento Junior College.

Enrollment has been limited to full-time or part-time retail employees. Fifteen meetings of the class have been scheduled for the spring semester. Sessions are held weekly.

Welles Continues Talks

Continued from Page 1

is apparently a full statement of the Italian position.

The impression continues to grow here that there is a momentary revival of official Italian enthusiasm for the axis, and that Premier Mussolini and Count Ciano were in full possession of Reichsführer Hitler's views when they talked with Mr. Welles.

In this preliminary stage of the tour by Mr. Welles there is nothing to justify either optimism or pessimism as to the final outcome. The opinion still prevails that so far as any peace move in the near future is concerned it would be definitely premature, because neither the Allies nor Germany are ready for any compromise the other could accept.

But at the same time there is evidence that Mr. Welles has begun to gather information which might well be of the greatest utility when the military situation has evolved further. Apart from Mr. Welles' obvious contentment at the way the first phase of the trip has gone, it is learned that he considered the results attained so far sufficiently significant to be communicated in brief form to Washington.

Confers With Envoys

Mr. Welles began his day by receiving a call at the United States Embassy from the Brazilian Ambassador to Italy, Pedro Leao Velloso, a personal friend from the days when the Undersecretary of State was in charge of Latin-American affairs at Washington.

Later, he conferred for half an hour at the Embassy with Sir Percy Loraine, Britain's envoy to Italy.

The talk preceded a luncheon at which Mr. Welles met both Sir Percy and André Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador, at the residence of William Phillips, United States Ambassador.

The German Ambassador, Hans Georg Von Mackensen, was a guest at tea later at Mr. Phillips' home.

One of the interesting sidelights of the Rome visit was the unusual interest in Mr. Welles taken by the Japanese. The only foreign journalists besides the British and American to welcome the delegation at Naples was a group of four Japanese correspondents. Furthermore, although this could not be confirmed, there is reason to believe the Japanese Ambassador conferred with Mr. Welles in a hotel at Rome.

The Far Eastern implications of the present European situation, previously where the Soviets are involved, are known to be a matter of special interest to Mr. Welles, and therefore this Japanese interest, if it persists, is likely to throw some light on the development of the talks.

Celery Samples Boost Trade to High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Several years ago Coloradans began the friendly gesture of sending small packages of home-grown celery to friends around the country during the holiday season. It was estimated this year that the custom had boosted the celery growing industry past the $2,000,000 mark, annually.

After the close of the annual celery week here recently, railway express company officials said several carloads of celery were being shipepd daily to eastern cities. The refrigerated freight cars carried small parcels of celery sent as gifts.

U. S. Antitrust Drive

Continued from Page 1

petitors out of the industry, agreements to rig bids, agreements to compel the use of only locally made materials, however expensive, and jurisdictional strikes by labor unions to monopolize employment.

Building and Recovery

The significance of the enforcement of the antitrust laws in this field becomes apparent when it is recalled that the building industry contributed some $6,000,000,000 annually for new homes, new schools, and new office buildings throughout the twenties. Recovery in the thirties has been seriously retarded by the failure of the industry to respond.

A revival of building on a considerable scale would, it is agreed, bring business a large measure of prosperity, and the Department of Justice is convinced that it is promoting that revival by attacking the combinations and conspiracies which keep construction costs artificially and prohibitively high.

It is estimated that there is a potential demand for 12,000,000 new homes in the United States during the next decade, and that the demand would become operative under a reduction of building costs, for the American people need new homes as urgently as builders need new contracts. Such a boom in building would not only provide better housing for the people, but would open up employment for some 2,500,000 men and women.

The tangle of combinations which, Justice officials say, is responsible for maintaining high building costs has many skeins. The Department charges that labor unions conspire with contractors to keep profits and wages up, that together they conspire with building supply companies to maintain high prices for materials, and that workmen, contractors, and dealers, in turn, combine to keep competitors out of the industry.

While each of these single combinations may add by themselves only a little to the building costs, the total costs become prohibitively high, and it is at the basis of this price structure that the Justice Department is aiming its campaign by seeking to restore competition.

Robert H. Jackson, the new Attorney General, has already indicated that he intends to give his assistant, Thurman W. Arnold, the continued support of the Department in his drive to make the antitrust laws effective in the field of labor combinations as well as in the field of employer combinations.

"It is my belief," says Mr. Arnold, "that the Sherman Act is a necessary balance wheel to keep every organization necessary for the production and distribution of goods or services from erecting unreasonable barriers and restraints upon that distribution. I would counsel labor organizations, instead of opposing impartial and constructive enforcement of the antitrust laws in the light of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, to face the reality of that law and insist that its prosecution be in public hands and conducted with public responsibility.

"We do not believe that the rank and file of labor desires to see their organizations used for purposes which have no relation to wages, hours, health, the speed-up system, or the right of collective bargaining. A fair antitrust policy will prevent them from exploitation by small groups who do not have the interests of labor at heart and will develop case by case the freedom of labor to organize for legitimate labor disputes."

Dual Jobholders Targets in Utah

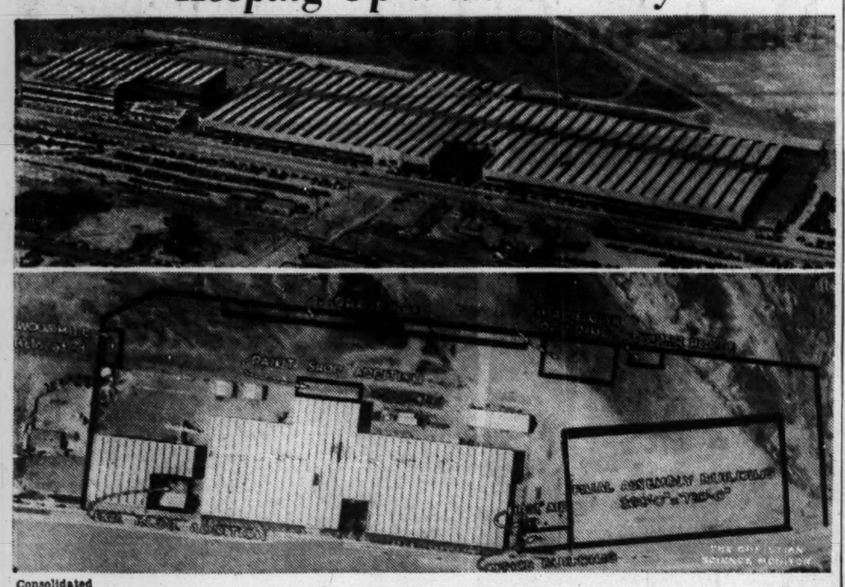
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—According to an opinion recently given by Assistant Attorney General Grover Giles of Utah, nearly a dozen members of the last Utah Legislature "apparently" have abandoned the seats to which they were elected.

The point was submitted by Representative Val H. Cowles of Carbon County. He asked that members of the Legislature who have been elected or appointed to other government jobs be compelled to resign their legislature posts.

The Attorney General found that no members of the Legislature had resigned, although many had taken other jobs. He then quoted an assumption that a person accepting election or appointment to a second office is deemed to have resigned from the first one to which he was elected or appointed.

Keeping Up With the Navy



Consolidated

Airplane Shop and Expansion

Upper: View of present plant of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, Calif. Lower: Scheme (drawn on smaller scale than upper picture) for expanded plant, showing, at right, where steel canopy for Naval assembly will be erected; and at back, where final finish building and long storage shed will stand.

Factory Growth Demands 64 Airfield Acres

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An airplane factory outgrown by inability to handle orders rather than by obsolesence, accounts for outlay which Consolidated Aircraft of San Diego, Calif., has undertaken. A Consolidated factory less than five years' old, which is located on 24.7 acres of Lindbergh Field, the City's municipal airport, will be expanded with buildings, laboratories, and yard areas to occupy a space of 64 acres.

Consolidated's growth is typical of aircraft manufacturing in southern California, due to the demand for armament both at home and abroad. Received from the Navy Department on Dec. 20, 1939, was a contract for $20,016,699, which increased the backlog of the firm's unfilled orders to $40,000,000.

Inasmuch as present orders utilize plant capacity, Consolidated makes the expansion to meet the terms of the Naval contract. Included in the project is an assembly building which will cover an indoors area 360 feet by 720 feet, with a clear span of 120 feet and a clearance from floor to the bottom of the roof trusses of 35 feet. In addition, much of the yard will be asphalted, for use in final assembly operations outdoors.

News in Aviation

Future Plane Markets

On the positive peaceful side of aeronautical manufacturing expansion comes a prediction from Denis Mulligan, former Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, who has made a national survey of aeronautical factors for the Chicago Association of Commerce. "In peace, not in war, lies the greater destiny of the industry," Mr. Mulligan said, adding that "if the airplane is to come into full fruition, it must ultimately rely upon a stable commercial market."

That market is a growing demand for small light planes, Mr. Mulligan pointed out. War orders are, for the time being, causing plant expansion and are leading large manufacturers to "farm out" orders they cannot fill unaided, but this boom is of but little lasting value, in Mr. Mulligan's judgment. The best that may be said, according to him, is that it is stimulating the demand for private planes and is giving manufacturers a chance to make their first efforts at mass production.

Far more significant, Mr. Mulligan thought, was the steady climb of the industry during the "last doleful 10 years," when sales have steadily mounted. This thriving growth may be expected to continue, regardless of military demands, if the light plane market opens up as Mr. Mulligan thinks it will.

This year about 3,000 light planes capable of carrying two persons with a speed of 100 miles an hour will be built in the United States. At least three companies producing the planes are expected to make a profit, Mr. Mulligan said.

As for the future, Mr. Mulligan's report finds the market for light planes receiving an impetus from the civil pilot training program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. At the same time it indicates that a number of things will have to be done, as was done for the automobile before planes can begin to serve millions. "As in the use of automotive vehicles," it notes, "service stations will have to be conveniently distributed; parts shops will have to be readily accessible. The right plane will have to be such that the average man or woman can operate it simply and safely."

How Schools Can Help: Train Youth to Serve

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27—The complex problems we face today call for a social intelligence from the rank and file of our citizens never before required. This is what Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, pointed out to the educators assembled here attending the seventieth annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators.

Complex problems? Well, can we control business cycles? Should we seek to return to a free market? How shall we attain a better balance between industry and agriculture? What shall we do about farm tenancy? "These and a host of problems press for an answer, and the citizens must be able to pass judgment upon the wisdom of Governmental action in dealing with such issues," said Mr. McNutt.

As to what purpose American education must devote itself if it is to safeguard democracy, and how the schools may be made more adequate in doing their part, Mr. McNutt emphasized the importance of continuing to put the development of the individual first, the preparing for civic participation in economic life.

Vocational guidance had its innings in a group section focused on occupational adjustment. Dr. Shirley A. Hamrin of Northwestern University maintained that no matter how one comes at the problem, one discovers that present-day education is not aiding young people to make successful life adjustments.

"Schoolmen must take more seriously their responsibilities for the guidance of youth," Dr. Hamrin said. This responsibility he sees as three-fold:

1. To help young people to get a better understanding of themselves as prospective workers;

2. To help them get a more realistic picture of the occupational world:

3. To help bridge the gap between school and work.

Emphasis on Community

What appears to be a trend in modern education is the way the so-called "community school" is taking form in educational thought. Planning the community school is a subject to which superintendents seem to be giving increasing heed.

Speaking on this subject in one of the discussion groups, Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia, said that education for family life, understanding of children, home building, economic adjustment, personal freedom, and tolerance, improvement of community government, elimination of graft and crime, and the stimulation of wholesome cultural aims, can only be secured for the masses when our public school facilities are planned and used for such worthwhile objectives.

Dr. Engelhardt sees waste in duplicating and separating in a community such similar services as city and school playgrounds, town and school library facilities, and many adult and child parallel educational channels.

"Each community must learn to operate as never before as a unity," he declared. Concentrating upon community problems in the relation not alone to children but to all the people, these communities or unities of persons, can work out the sort of educational setup that will actually best serve their needs, he maintained, and cited several communities such as Greenville County, S. C., Habersham County, Ga., and the Benjamin Franklin High School in New York City, as unities where such things have taken place.

Instead of this sort of integration however, we have, for example, a type of school building that is practically standard throughout the United States, built in each community regardless of local needs, he said. And he pointed to consolidated schools placed in distinctly rural areas which have gymnasiums that are in a large measure mere imitations of the gynasiums of the congested urban centers.

Country children with the physical activity of their home living may in fact need physical rest at school, "or at most a physical activity which capitalizes the natural enviroment both in winter and in summer," Dr. Englehardt observed.

Along similar lines, but keyed to problems of rural education in the South, John E. Brewton, Associate Director, Division of Surveys and Field Studies, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., told another group that they could stop pitying children who had to go to a small rural school." Consolidation in and of itself does not insure an effective and adequate educational program," he said. "Such a program can be provided in the small rural school."

Flower Gardens of South Soon to Burst Into Bloom

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the southern states becoming veritable flower gardens in the spring thousands of tourists are planning to leave drab northern climes for the brilliantly colored regions of Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, and Washington, where the world-famous Japanese cherry trees unfurl delicate clusters of pink blossoms around Easter time.

A series of cruises to these lands of flowers have been planned by the Clyde-Mallory Lines. Scheduled to leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and Tuesdays and Thursdays for Charleston, the "Cruise des Fleurs" will take the traveler to buds and Springtime.

In Florida, for instance, the cruise voyager will be taken to the beautiful Oriental Gardens near Jacksonville. Here the Deep South decorates the landscape with varied blooming flowers. Hundreds of lovely gardens may be seen en route to Ponte Vedra, the newest of Florida's fashionable oceanside resorts on the way to St. Augustine. As the visitor gazes across the blue waters of Mantanzas Bay, St. Augustine is framed in a colorful vista of blossoms. Floral gardens surround the city, some half-hidden in patios; others tucked away behind old brick walls. Practically every garden owner in the Deep South holds "open house" for visitors. In some instances, such as in the case of the three big gardens in Charleston, S. C., a charge is made.

* * *

Sleeper service on its New York-Brownsville, Texas, run will be inaugurated tomorrow night by Eastern Airlines. Scheduled to leave the Newark Airport shortly after dinner the Mexico Flyer Silversleeper will arrive in Brownsville early the next morning. After custom examinations passengers then enplane via Pan American Airways, arriving in the Mexican capital city in time for luncheon. On the northbound flight, passengers leave Mexico City at 1.20 p. m., arriving in New York at breakfast time. Eastern Air Lines provides the only direct without-change-of-plane service to the International border, where connection is made for Tampico, Mexico City, and Central America.

Accommodating 14 passengers the Silversleeper is divided into six sections, three on each side of a wide aisle. An upper berth almost three feet wide folds up into the ceiling when not in use. Made up for sleeping, the lower and upper berths are six feet, five inches in length. Separate dressing rooms for men and women and separate lavatories, one adjoining each dressing room, are provided at the rear of the cabin.

* * *

Faster train schedules between Texas and Colorado will be made possible this summer when the Fort Worth and Denver City and Colorado and Southern railways put into service two diesel-powered, streamliners. Each train, it was announced, will be a 10-car unit. The diesel-powered locomotives will be built by Electro-Motive Corporation, and all of the other cars, except the Pullmans which will be leased from the Pullman Company, will be obtained from the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company. The fast schedules will not only shorten travel time between Dallas-Fort Worth and Denver, but also will permit many improved or new connections affording faster travel between many parts of Texas and the South on one hand, and northern California and the Pacific on the other.

* * *

A series of cruises on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers will be offered to the traveling public this spring and summer. Because of the tremendous popularity of "riverboat" trips last summer, the Gordon C. Green Line and the American Express Travel Service have planned a number of voyages for the coming season. Lasting from 10 to 20 days a cruise down the Ohio and the Mississippi will include a score of interesting stops on the way to New Orleans. The cost of these cruises will be approximately $7.00 a day, the total, of course, depending on the length of the trip. Departure will be from Cincinnati on April 24, May 12, July 6, and Sept. 8.

* * *

Continued capacity bookings on the Merchants and Miners liner S. S. Kent, plying between Miami and Nassau, has forced the Company into replacing this ship with the larger and roomier Alleghany. The Alleghany will maintain the same schedule as the Kent's, sailing from Miami every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 p. m., and from Nassau every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. The S. S. Kent since she was put into the Miami-Nassau service during the winter season has carried approximately 2,800 persons.

* * *

A new flagship—the 28,000 ton motorliner Stockholm—will be launched on March 10 at the Cantieri Riuniti shipyards in Monfalcone, near Trieste, Italy, in the presence of Swedish American Line officials and Italian dignitaries. The Stockholm will be larger and faster than the line's present flagship, the Kungsholm. She is scheduled to enter service late this year.

Ten Years of School Asked as U. S. 'Must'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Ten years of compulsory school attendance together with 14 years of free schooling and more for young persons of "superior ability" was recommended today by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association as a practical means of raising living standards in the United States.

The Commission also recommended "expansion of well-planned vocational education to the point where boys and girls leave school ready to enter productive jobs."

These additional investments in education, the Commission predicted, will raise American productivity, wages, buying ability, and consuming power. Such an attack on unemployment, said William G. Carr, secretary of the Commission, "will be positive, courageous, and in the spirit of American democracy."

The Commission's report, "Education and Economic Well-Being in American Democracy," is the result of two years' research and conferences between prominent educators under the direction of Prof. John K. Norton, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Proposals Made

In brief, the Commission's recommendations were as follows:

1. Every American child should be assured of ten years minimum compulsory education. State laws should be so revised as to make this requirement Nation-wide, with no evasion possible through the issuance of work permits to children aged 14 or 15.

2. The average American youth should receive free schooling for 14 years. This would mean that at least half of all American children would graduate from Junior College.

3. In order to avoid waste of economic assets, some means should be found for sending talented boys and girls to universities when these potential leaders of the future have no means of paying their own way.

4. Vocational education must be expanded, improved. Boys and girls should not leave junior college until they are prepared for definite jobs. Some means should be devised for obtaining continuously up-to-date data on all types of occupations, opportunities, and wages and salaries.

Reorganization of the American school system to fit new conditions might be made as follows, the report indicated:

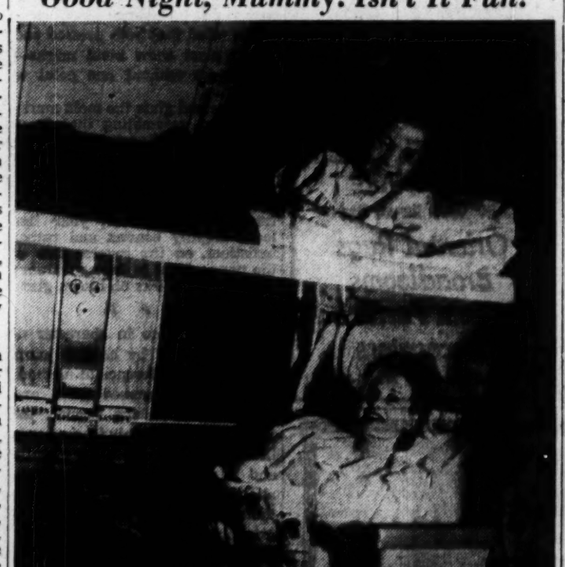
Six years elementary school, followed by a four-year junior secondary school, followed by a senior secondary school with courses of study varying in length from two to four years.

Job Would Be Test

The Commission recommends that States adopt as a guide for determining compulsory school attendance the rule that schooling should continue until the pupil "can get and hold a job."

On the subject of higher education, the Commission frowns on much of the outside work undertaken by students to pay their way through school.

'Good Night, Mummy. Isn't It Fun?'



Eastern Air Lines

Travel on Eastern Air Lines Silversleeper

It's "Good night" in New York and "Good morning" in Brownsville, Texas, aboard this modern airplane

Portland, Ore., Building At Best Level of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The largest volume of building permits issued in any month this year served as an index of the growing business pace in Portland through the month of November.

There were 416 permits issued for a total of $1,753,890; 105 were permits for houses with a valuation of $462,975.

Foreign exports from Portland showed a considerable gain over the corresponding month a year ago with $2,006,417 for November this year as compared with $1,883,720 for November, 1938. Customs receipts were $136,738 for November this year as against $97,846 the similar month a year ago.

Also figuring in the rise were bank clearings, which totaled $138,167,772 as compared with $123,365,977 for the same month in 1938. For the 11 months of 1939 the total is $1,460,945,606 as against $1,344,260,139 for the same period of 1938.

Denver University Gets $250,000 Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — A gift of $250,000 to establish a building fund for the University of Denver has been given by Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, it was announced here recently by Thomas A. Dines, President of the Board of Trustees of the University.

A building committee will soon be organized and plans perfected for a building project. This is Mrs. Reed's third building gift to the University, the former two being the Margery Reed Mayo Memorial Hall and the Mary Reed Library, both on the University Park campus.

Sweet Reward

MARSHALL, Minn. (AP)—It was a lot of annoyance but the buzzing the bees did in her home last summer wasn't without its reward, Mrs. Christine Desutter found out this winter. She had two men clean the cornice. They had to tear out part of the house frame but inside they found enough honey combs to fill a bushel basket.

Amnesty to Italians To Fete Royal Heir

ROME (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel granted amnesty to thousands of Italian nonpolitical prisoners in Italy, the African possessions, and on the Dodecanese Islands Feb. 24 in celebration of the birth of a granddaughter, Princess Marie Gabriella, at Naples.

The entire Nation celebrated the birth of the third child of Crown Princess Marie José, and Crown Prince Umberto.

Princess Marie José's other children are Prince Victor Emmanuel, heir to the throne, and Princess Maria Pia.

The Princess was christened with six names—Gennaro for the patron of Naples; Adelaide, Adelgonda, and Giuseppina for relatives of her Belgian mother; Felicita for her own patron's day, and Margherita for various members of the ruling House of Savoy. Two more names will be added at a later ceremony.

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New York City

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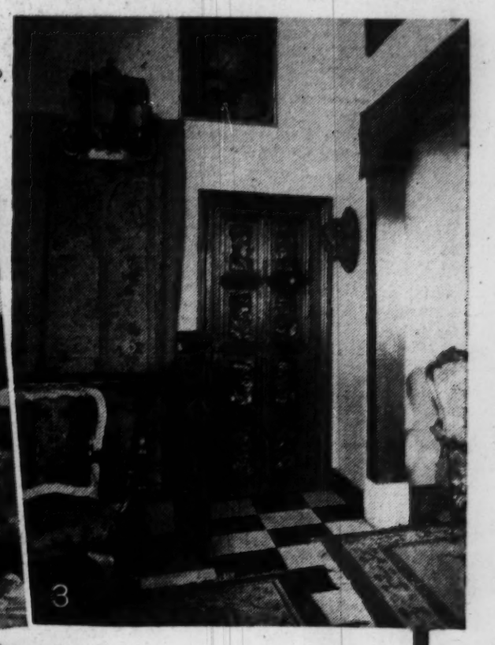
Decorative Arts
Antiques

Antiques in a Parisian Penthouse; Mold Marks on Old Glass

Home Planning
and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Eight floors above the street, and atop a modern apartment building in Paris, is the penthouse home in which these interior views were found. The entrance is from the floor below, by way of a hall, shown in No. 2. From this runs the stairway by which the chief interior is reached. Broad archways mark its three portions, the lofty center portion being in the foreground of views 1 and 4. The dining room is in the background of No. 1; the library at the far end of No. 4. An old Spanish carved door shows in No. 3.

Furnishings of a Parisian Penthouse Apartment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Merely placing furniture within walls has never made a home, as interior decoration displays have proved. Whatever they may offer of home value is projected into them by the individual imagination of the visitor, picturing himself living in them. Walls and furniture make but a setting; the life of the inmates is the play which animates it. Thus the following adventure in home-making has dramatic interest.

Capt. Fred Wingardh is a Swedish Navy officer who sailed three times round the world, and also achieved success as a motion picture producer. He married an American artist of Spanish and British descent, Miss Mildred James, sculptor and musician.

Mrs. and Captain Wingardh lived in Paris for many years in a spacious but unheatable apartment near the Madaleine, in the very center of the French capital. Tired of shivering, Mrs. Wingardh set her mind on moving. The only objection of her husband was — where to? Their furniture consisted of valuable pieces, patiently collected, but of such proportions that an average modern flat was out of the question.

One day she met, in the Champs Elysée, a Spanish lady with whom she had been most friendly in New York—the wife of a Spanish diplomat who had just been transferred to another capital. Some eight years previously the diplomat had acquired a share in an apartment house in Paris and had built a penthouse apartment on its roof. He had brought from Spain, at great cost, sixteenth century woodwork, beams, carved doors, and tiled flooring to decorate it. Now, regrettable as it was, the apartment had to be disposed of.

"The instant I saw the place," said Mrs. Wingardh, "I felt it was my own home. I had not yet visited a single vacant flat, and would not visit any. This was where I was to move."

A deal was accordingly soon effected between the Swedish captain and the Spanish diplomatist. Changing owners, the apartment changed appearance. Originally it had an austere and unalloyed Spanish character. The new proprietors brought into it the eclecticism of globe-circling citizens.

The apartment occupies two floors. On the seventh floor, one first enters a distinctive reception hall, where the eye is arrested by tiled flooring, symmetrically punctuated by small polychromic tiles decorated with escutcheons of many designs. Opening onto this hall is a room used as a business office, and from it rises a stairway built from some of the antique Spanish woodwork. This leads to the large studio on the next floor —the eighth—a single interior which is divided into three parts by a simple difference of ceiling height. The central and highest part is the living-room, one side of which is occupied by the staircase and two carved wooden doors. The other side is a single large window, opening on the terrace which practically surrounds the apartment.

The three-rooms-in-one studio is the heart of this home, and its decoration and furnishing make a happy example of unity in variety. The central (living-room) part has been left neutral in style as well as in tone.

In the library, woodwork surrounds the red brick fireplace, in bookshelves and mantelpiece. This room is furnished in French Regency style.

The dining-nook at the other end of the studio is contrastingly furnished in German Louis XIV—or should we say Frederic II?—style. The low ceiling emphasizes the monumental impression given by the imposing sideboard. A dresser, a dining-table and chairs, although not of the same set, blend suitably, being the same tones of pale green and gold.

Of the carved paneled doors opening on two sides of the staircase, one reaches the master's bedroom, which has the character of a sailor's cabin, the bed being like a ship's bunk and all the decoration provided by Oriental and tropical souvenirs of cruises.

The second paneled door leads into the kitchen, a model of American convenience with its electric stove and refrigerator, its garbage chute, and its large French window opening directly onto the terrace.

From the dining-room end of the studio one enters the lady's bedroom, a charming piece of feminine décor, conceived and carried out entirely by the lady of the home.

Unostentatious, yet beautiful in every detail, here is a home of great charm. A chief attraction is that it is the point of focus of the world interests of a broad-minded and cultured couple. M. G. S.

Glass, Pressed And Blown-Molded

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there any glass collector who at some time has not been misled and confused by the term "three mold"? I remember being told many years ago to be sure and look for the "three mold" marks on any piece of glass I was thinking of purchasing. If it happened to be a goblet, and the base showed only two mold marks, I always discarded it, thinking how fortunate I was to know that distinction.

* * *

To dispel this inaccurate and long-standing error, Miss Helen McKearin spoke at the February meeting of the Glass Club, emphasizing especially the fact that the term "three mold" should never be used in describing any piece of pressed glass, even though that piece shows three vertical mold marks. It should be used only to describe blown glass, bearing in mind that both pressed and blown glass show mold marks—but marks without one point of similarity.

On pressed glass the mold marks are sharp, resembling threads of glass applied after the piece was completed. The mold marks on blown pieces are often difficult to see. If you should take a piece of paper and draw a line, then turn the paper over, your line looks slightly convex and rather indistinct, on the reverse side of the paper. That is the appearance of the mold marks on blown glass.

* * *

This difference in character of the marks left by section joints is due to the difference in methods of producing pressed glass and blown glass. In the former, the force of the metal plunger spreads the sections of the mold slightly and pushes the molten glass into all the crevices of the mold's joints, as well as its pattern, before any cooling takes place. In blowing glass, the man's breath is so much less powerful than the plunger that the mold sections spread but little in blowing, and slower, thus leaving but little impression from the mold.

Another distinction brought out was that the mold marks on pressed glass usually extend in a continuous line from the top to the bottom. On blown pieces the stems and feet are usually added afterwards, consequently show no mold marks.

The difference in the inside surfaces of pressed glass and blown-three-mold is another vital point to be understood. Pressed glass is always smooth inside, and never follows the pattern of the outside. In blown-molded glass, the motives of the design can be distinctly felt on the inside.

The physical appearance of the patterns used on the two kinds of glass should be noted. Blown-molded pieces show a decided softness in the pattern; the motives do not stand out, but blend. There are no sharp angles at the meeting of the planes. The blowing process was sufficiently slow to prevent a rapid cooling.

There are also distinct characteristic differences in the patterns used. Those seen on blown-molded examples are classified as Geometric, Baroque, and Arch—a classification which Miss McKearin based on her personal study of about 4,000 specimens.

In the Arch group she found nine patterns, all marked by high relief, the principal motif being a Roman or Gothic arch.

Baroque patterns are all very elaborate and consist of delicate motifs, some found in French glass, some in American. The pieces known to be American have designs in high relief — hearts, shells, heart and chain.

The Geometric group was found to be largest, combinations of motifs, diamond diapering and ribbing being the commonest.

One should remember that both pressed and blown types are molded, one blown in a sectional mold, the other mechanically pressed into a more or less similar device. The only point of similarity in the two kinds is the presence of mold marks, which in themselves are unlike. From the discriminating collector's point of view, a pressed piece cannot compare in value or desirability with a blown-molded.

The Weather-Tight House Costs Less to Heat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That a comparatively small sum spent in weather-tightening the house will save many fuel dollars during the winter season is a matter of common knowledge which is not always put into practice by the well-meaning but too-busy home-owner.

Millions of American families enjoy the modern comfort and ever-ready convenience of automatic heat. Many of these homes are new and were built compactly and snugly. Others were constructed before the days of wide-scale application of insulation and materials devised especially to reduce heating losses to the minimum.

Such houses are older, in the modern sense, than their owners fully realize. Having lived in them so long, residents overlook the fact that much cold winter air penetrates the walls. Much enters through scarcely visible cracks in loosely fitting or sagging outside doors, and through windows with loose panes in need of new putty. This loss of good heat is real and is duly recorded on the meter, but it can be minimized appreciably by the installation of a suitable grade of metal weather stripping.

While insulation is not absolutely necessary for enjoyment of automatic heat, it is recommended for houses in colder climates because it offers the greatest amount of fuel saving. Fire-proof, vermin-proof, non-settling insulation, is easily blown into the walls and attic of any house, and is one of the wisest improvements that can be made. Insulation reduces heating bills in winter and tends to give lowest indoor summer temperatures.

Ordinary glass for windows and panes of outside doors is a great conductor of heat and cold, so storm doors and windows offer another form of insulation which materially increases comfort and decreases heat loss. Where these are used, especially on northern exposures, weather stripping is not so important.

Bedroom doors frequently fit loosely, and when bedroom windows are open at night, the heavy cold air forces its way through open spaces around the doors and lowers the temperature in other parts of the house. Weather stripping can be an advantage if applied to these doors also.

When windows in a room are opened for purposes of airing in the time-honored way, the door to that room should be closed, else the cold air rushing in will chill the rest of the house. With warm air systems, the register should also be closed to prevent the heavy cold air from rushing down through the register to the furnace and chilling the air circulated to the other rooms

If one member of a family requires heat above the normal temperature of 70 degrees, it is a good plan to provide an individual gas or electric heater, or else add to the size of the radiator or register in that person's room. This can give the added heat desired at a fraction of the cost of increasing the temperature of the entire house.

THE FAMILY
THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL

A special rotogravure supplement, published on Saturday, in which The Christian Science Monitor offers fuller opportunity for high-lighted discussions on world affairs of current interest. The best available authorities on all subjects write for this section; and articles are beautifully illustrated, with plentiful color to add beauty. Another of the features which make the Monitor an outstanding home newspaper.

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Winter, Nature's X-RAY
Winter is the ideal time for certain types of tree work. When the leaves are off, the skeleton of the tree stands out like bones under the X-RAY. Vista-cutting becomes plain sailing. Also pruning at this season offers an opportunity to destroy insect-infested wood *before* the eggs start hatching. Phone your local Bartlett Representative to check your trees now for needed Pruning, Bracing or Cabling. Our service is available from Maine to the Carolinas. Or write:
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The New Haiti—As Seen in Modern Government School

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Rural Schools In Haiti Have Uphill Going

But Work of Public Farm School Makes Steady Progress

By Helen Waterhouse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lazy day succeeded lazy day in the land of flamboyant trees and tall dark mountains and heat waves shimmering on the market place, the land where chattering Haitian farmers and their wives incessantly spread their wares.

It was easy to slip into the "laissez faire" spirit of the place, I found, and to let one hour succeed another with no effort on my part.

But one day I bestirred myself and announced that today I was going to see the new Haiti—the Haiti which is superseding this land of ignorance and lackadaisical relaxation. I would drive out the long straight road to the agricultural school which President Stenio Vincent had told me of, and which lay on the outskirts of the city.

A young Columbia graduate, Maurice D'Artigue, who is the director of Rural Education, volunteered to take me in his car. He was a strapping young man, with the appearance of a conqueror and the faith of a pioneer. "Our schools here represent only 30 per cent of our population, you know," he said. "There is still a vast unscratched area.

"The hardest thing is to sell my people on the idea of breaking away from the traditions of their fathers," he continued. "There are years of superstitious beliefs and practices that must be overcome before we get the new methods firmly implanted.

Practice-Teaching Classes

"I ride for miles over these hills visiting my schools within a radius of many miles. I tell them the methods I learned at Columbia. I show them how beautiful their thatched-roof buildings can be made.

"Then back here at the agricultural college we have a teacher training school where instructors are able to try out these methods on the children from this section, in real practice-teaching classes."

We entered the wide driveway leading to the huge white buildings erected in 1924 by the Government on many acres of land. We passed neat fields with rows of crops where experiments in soil culture and in the extermination of insect pests and plant diseases are being made.

We saw healthy looking cattle in their clean and up-to-date stalls with a class in animal husbandry working assiduously about them.

We saw irrigation ditches, and orchards of fruit trees, and tiny seedlings of banana trees and of breadfruit, and coconut palms.

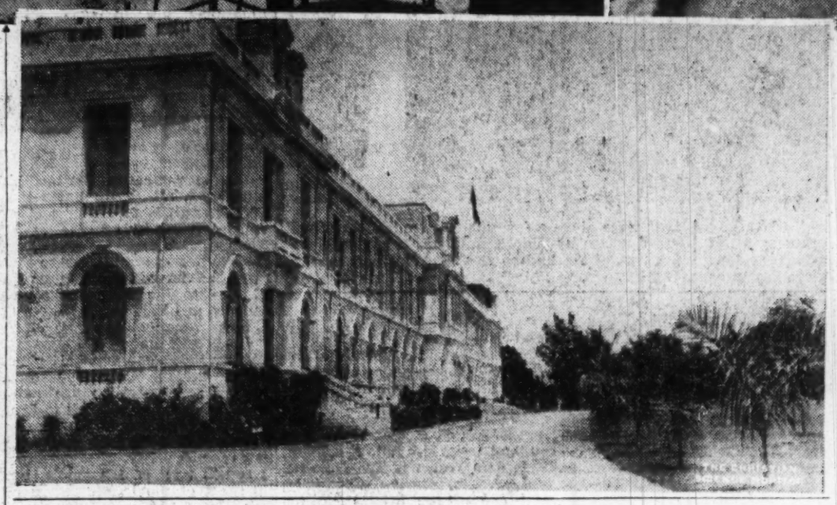
Then we passed on to "D'Artigue's" own realm, the practice-teaching schoolroom, an open-air classroom with a roof, its blackboards decorated with childish drawings and a score of youngsters bent above their crayons as they designed realistic tropical scenes for decorations of their walls.

Open-air School Room

It might have been any school room in any modern city except that the children were barefooted and the little girls wore the straight one-piece cotton garments which are the native costume of their land, while the teacher was clad in a spotless cotton suit which would never have stood the soot and grime of a northern city.

From the schoolroom, D'Artigue led me to a near-by hall where the work which they do in this teacher-training class is on display. Here were bead mats, and hats of cleverly woven straw, and baskets of all descriptions. Here were buttons and combs which the children had been taught to make from the horns of animals.

Clever things had been whittled from coconuts by tiny hands. There were articles from a tinsmith shop



Upper row: Left—Maurice D'Artigue, the young Columbia graduate who is Director of Rural Education in Haiti, with an exhibit of pupils' work. Right—Irrigation work undertaken by the agricultural college. Below—The fine modern building erected by the Government for the agricultural college.

where the boys are learning that trade. There was brilliant pottery, and flower bowls filled with the luxurious blooms of Haiti. Everything was suggestive and typical of this land of sunshine and color.

D'Artigue told of the first attempts to get dramatics into his schools—of the hue and cry which rose at that first play given by the pupils in one rural school, but of how native priests and high town officials clapped vociferously as they began to understand what this business of play-acting was all about. And of how they crowded the narrow benches and raced for front-seat positions when subsequent plays were produced.

He told of the landscaping work and the planting of flowers and trees around his little rural schools, and of how children were taught to raise flowers at home—beautifying their drab little cabins.

And of how last Arbor Day, President Vincent himself came to the college to take a shovel into his own hands and to plant the first tree.

Pride shone in the faces of the students I met at the college that day—students who room and board there, and who come from far outlying districts.

They explained to me how they are learning to develop methods of coffee export, to push the growth of bananas in their country and to promote new crops.

Promoting New Crops

"We are developing the essential oils for perfumes, and we are learning how to make more oil products from coconuts," they explained seriously.

I met other young instructors there besides D'Artigue. There was George Heroux, who had attended the University of Illinois, for instance. The poultry instructor was planning to attend the next national poultry convention in the United States. They were eager for more knowledge and for more new methods.

And just before I left the college, I visited the research library, where all the literature which has ever been written about Haiti is amassed on the shelves. D'Artigue shook hands with me in a modern up-to-date office as I left.

Driving homeward in the station wagon with Andre, I passed a huge crowd of people squatting on the roadside surrounding three men who beat incessantly on their voodoo drums. Men and women suddenly darted into a circle to perform weird dances. At the roadside, vendors squatted before small stands on which bottles of strong native rum stood for sale.

Naked babies ran everywhere.

"It is the fete de Mon Carmel," explained Andre. "For three weeks these people will celebrate in this fashion."

D'Artigue was right, I reflected "If only he and his band of bright young men can overcome the prejudices and the superstitions of the centuries, this new Haiti will come. It will lose none of its picturesque qualities. But it will be a cleaner, stronger republic," I thought.

Pamphlet on Foreign Films Published

Foreign films have been widely shown by many schools and colleges, as well as under the sponsorship of groups of individuals. Persons responsible for arranging such showings will find ready use for the pamphlet "Fifty Foreign Films," published by the University of Chicago Press, in which Otto F. Bond reviews French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Yiddish, Hungarian, Chinese, and Japanese films of outstanding value, and includes a key to the distributors of these films. The cost of the booklet is fifty cents.

—The News Letter

Studying a Foreign Language Or Improving Your Own

By Means of Home-Study Courses Using Phonograph Records, There Is Much You Can Do for Yourself

Teaching Yourself by Correspondence

Third of eight Tuesday articles

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You probably know that you can effectively study by means of well-chosen correspondence courses—English grammar, short story writing, playcraft, mathematics, history, the English novel, navigation, special kinds of shorthand, and a host of other fascinating subjects. But when it comes to learning a foreign language or improving the enunciation and pronunciation of your own, you probably have thought correspondence study has to step out of the picture. What would you say, then, to the fact—and it is a fact—that hundreds upon hundreds of individual men, women, and children as well as entire classes in schools and colleges are learning foreign languages by means of a "home study" system of language work.

64 Courses in 23 Languages

"Oh, but the pronunciation and intonation," you object. Ah, but we have you there! The method I refer to is based on the use of specially made phonograph records. The pronunciation is flawless. The diction, the intonation, the "local color" (you might call it that), are even better than you could get from many a teacher you face in person.

There are at least two firms putting out in their own names sets of courses in foreign languages and English speech. The one I have been investigating has main offices in London and New York, with branches in 24 other countries, including far-flung points like Siam, Egypt, Dutch East Indies, and Greece. There are 23 languages from which to choose, including Bengali, Hindustani, Persian, and Afrikaans, as well as many courses (64 in all) in each of the more widely spoken languages (literature, grammar, travel, readings, etc., in each). When you come upon it for the first time, it is really exciting. For that matter, it remains so.

A Series Of Textbooks

You have, of course, for your study, a series of textbooks, divided into lessons, and profusely illustrated with gay and interesting sketches or beautiful travel photographs. You have a kit full of phonograph records, each keyed to lessons in the textbooks. The records in each case are made by teachers and professors chosen for their beautiful and accurate use of the language you are learning. (More than one teacher to a course, so you get used to different voices and ways.) The tempo of the earlier records in each course is slow, and you can, of course, by adjusting your phonograph, make it even slower. As you work along through the lessons, the tempo speeds up until by the time you have gained proficiency in the language, the conversation goes along at the rate you would normally hear it on the streets.

If you have considered yourself "poor at languages" you can get over that sense of limitation; for with this method you can go over and over the same lessons until you have really mastered one. Which brings us to how you can make the most of your correspondence course. There is, naturally, a student instruction book that deals with exactly this, but I will add a few points that may prove helpful.

First, you will wish to teach yourself to listen. You have heard a good deal in late years about learning how to read. You have perhaps taught yourself to ask yourself questions as you go along through a paragraph, rearrange your thoughts, pair up what you read with what you know, tell yourself what you have read before you go on to the next paragraph, etc. With listening, the method is similar. Actively hear the way each word is pronounced. Break it down even further, to syllables, to accents, to elisions. Play the record over and over, until you have studied first one thing and then another about it,—in between times trying to say the words that way yourself. Your book is open before you, so you will be reading it, too. Go back and forth, between book and record, sometimes working from one, sometimes from the other. Listen to yourself.

Second, take your time. I think most of us who have had trouble learning a language have felt a sense of pressure, of rush. The class goes irrevocably on without us. We hit a high spot or two and hurry on, always intending to come back for another once-over, but never quite getting around to it. As a result we are always scrambling, always trying to use something we have not thoroughly learned. There is, therefore, not that quiet sense of mastery and enjoyment that we could wish for.

Repetition Of Words and Phrases

With self-teaching by means of these record-courses in language, we may go over and over the same ground, or go ahead and come back. We should do this, making it all as familiar through repetition as are the words and phrases of his native language to a little child who hears them around him all the time.

Third, let's add richly to these lessons through our own creative efforts. Suppose we are going through the early lessons in French, as I was doing recently when I went down to a local music store to learn more about this interesting method of learning. We can, of course, simply plow right through first one lesson and then another. Probably, if we have a retentive memory, we can learn this way to converse in a few weeks. It isn't so much fun, however, as the other way.

At first, take some of your time to read about the country and the people, to study maps, write to travel bureaus. Your public library will give you a list of travel books about France (or whatever country you are doing). And don't forget your chosen country's colorful colonial possessions. Then, these days, there are fascinating children's books about children of other lands. Choose the ones that take you a-traveling where you wish to go. There are primers in the language. There are songs, charmingly illustrated, from those countries, and in the language. There are Christmas carols. There is music by musicians born in the land. There are paintings in art museums and in books. These things will take you into a land without your knowing much of the language, and will give you atmosphere and the fun of homeside traveling.

All this time you are going on with your study and use of the texts and records, and are teaching yourself to write and speak simple sentences, and becoming familiar enough with the intonation so that you can understand more and more when others speak. Now you are ready to tune in to a radio station using your chosen language. If you live in some parts of the United States you can always get Montreal, which is bilingual and has many all-French programs. Listen to the plays and songs, try to understand the speeches. There are usually local stations with programs in Italian, too. If you have a shortwave set, tune in to foreign stations using the language you are studying. (I got Tokyo quite clearly the other day, but haven't tackled the study of Japanese by this record-method, although the firm does offer a course!)

Fifth, if you live in or near a city, look up and join the International Institute or other language groups. Go to plays and movies in the foreign language you are studying. Then, sixth, when you think you are proficient enough, take steps to find a foreign correspondent.

"Brush-Up" Courses

Before leaving this subject, I should add that by this same method of phonograph record and text, you can also improve your use of your own language. Many theater people take these courses, also singers who wish to perfect their pronunciation in French, Italian, or German songs. There are even records on Bible reading, on broadcast English, or Shakespeare, on travel in various lands, on classical Greek and Latin, and several "Brush-Up" courses for those who had a language in school but have since partly forgotten it. Fun! And there are helps for parents who wish to use these and other courses with children, as well as helps for teachers using them in class work, and students who use them as supplementary material to their regular college language work.

Whatever course in this field of study you choose, these are a few of the ways in which you can enrich your study and make your experience with a home-study language course a lasting one.

More Than 500 Scripts

The Radio Script Exchange of the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., announces its new catalogue which contains listings of about 250 new programs that have been added to the Exchange since the last catalogue was issued. The entire collection of selected scripts now numbers more than 500. They represent sufficient variety in type of subject matter and in method of presentation so that any producing group can find among them patterns for almost any kind of program.

Education by Radio

Suggestions on Reading

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent letter on reading has brought the following two in response: both from guests, one a librarian in Wisconsin, and the other a friend in Nova Scotia.—Chairman.

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

We receive The Christian Science Monitor in our school library daily and I often read the Youth Round Table letters, but never before have I been moved to make a contribution until I read Miss E. T.'s letter in the January 30, 1940, issue.

For several years I was employed in the Public Library system of this city. For the past four years I have been librarian in one of the city high schools. This work is most enjoyable and I am as anxious as E. T. to learn about other school libraries in various parts of the country. I would enjoy corresponding with her if such an arrangement is possible.

Mr. H. L. R. in the same column interested me very much. What shall we read and how? My work requires that I be familiar with all books and intimate with few, for as some wag put it "the librarian who reads is lost." The amount of literature published makes it difficult for the reader to choose. We should not limit ourselves entirely to one type of literature. Adventure stories, biographies, and dramas provide interesting variety. Re-reading of old favorites is worth while, as no really good book is spoiled by re-reading. It is also fun to tackle some books which you would like to read, but have never had nerve enough to tackle. I privately tag this type of reading "disciplinary reading." My present chore is "Henry Esmond." Future assignments include "Tree of Liberty," "Preface to Morals," "Story of Mankind" and those volumes of Dickens and Mark Twain which I have not already read. Books and the printed page are truly our best friends. Many hours which would otherwise be lonely and sad are changed to glowing scenes and pleasant friends by the magic of books.

(Mrs.) M. A. M.

Nova Scotia

Dear Chairman:

May a visitor contribute a suggestion on reading?

Frequently we find a phrase, a sentence, or a paragraph which summarizes an idea in few words. Write these down in a book kept for that purpose. Writing tends to impress them on mind and memory. Before long you'll have a number of worth-while ideas on subjects which most interest you.

Similarly, look up in the dictionary and write down immediately, the meaning of any unfamiliar word you encounter.

One corporation's application blank lists these questions: "What magazines do you read?" "What part of your daily paper do you read first?" The implication? "Tell us what you read; we'll judge what you are."

On the same page as H. L. R.'s letter suggesting that you "learn to think for yourself . . . to accept or reject what you read," appears this inscription over the entrance to a new library: "Who knows only his own generation remains always a child." Am I wrong in classing this amongst those unfortunate half-truths which may be both misleading and unjust?

(Mr.) M. E. N.

Your last statement is a challenging one, Mr. M. E. N. Won't you elaborate upon it in another letter soon? What do some of the rest of you think? Let's have a talk on it.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Through the Editor's Window

In Behalf of the Youth of America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

That we adults in the United States must face and solve our youth problem seems so urgent a fact as to need no implementing. And yet the time-worn adult attitude of being concerned with how shocking are youth's acts and beliefs seems to continue to take up more of our energy than does an honest endeavor to cease criticizing results and to deal with the causes.

Youth of every generation seems to the adults of that generation radical. Inexperience is often radical; for experience tempers people's viewpoints. It seems to me, then, that we would do well to make greater, more widespread efforts to give youth practical experience. If we will bend our energies to this, neither youth nor its elders will have time nor inclination to do much else than reap the results. At least some of the communist and fascist viewpoints imputed to leaders in the Youth groups that recently converged upon Washington, are due to a theoretical attitude toward human affairs. Give youth a chance to be useful, to take part with the rest of us in practical living, and there is less danger from this volatile element of our youth viewpoint.

Easy to say, but with business facing its own problems, not so easy to do! Of course. But I am convinced that the majority of adults in the United States are not as yet even aware that there really IS a serious youth problem; and that if somehow we could all wake up to its presence among us we would find good American ways of doing something about it.

* * *

Four million young people in the United States between 15 and 24 are out of school and looking for work, and either have not found it or else have found it only in emergency government projects. Enlarging the NYA, like enlarging the CCC or the WPA, is in my opinion a stop-gap, not a solution. It is not a solution to hand out more government money to ease a situation, although at times this form of ease seems the only way in a situation constantly growing more serious. Hans, the little Netherlands boy of our school readers, put his finger in the hole in the dike and kept the water from trickling through with increasing force.

Dorothy Thompson in her column in the March Ladies' Home Journal, says she first realized the inevitable rise of Hitler to power when she heard him say to vast numbers of discouraged, unemployed youth, "I need you." He offered them no easy time, made them no glowing promises, but a chance to build a country anew, and said the one thing that youth must hear, "I need you."

* * *

She and others are pointing out these days with fingers of more and more insistent warning, that an unemployed and discouraged youth will rise up and follow any real leader who will make them feel needed. To their inexperience, it seems to matter little what the cause, so long as the leader can play upon their idealism and emotions. And we know that the only kind of leader who would do this enough to build up a tremendous personal following of youth would be the kind who does not belong in a democracy.

There are educators here in St. Louis this week who realize these things, and are earnestly putting their heads together to do something about them; but not enough of them. There are parents out across the land, too, and political representatives in state and national government; but not enough.

* * *

Dr. Caroline Zachry, speaking on this subject at the Progressive Education Association convention last week in Chicago urged adults to take definite steps to hang out "welcome" signs for youth. Society in past ages was organized to receive them into adulthood, she said, and recalled the knightly ceremonies of medieval times, the apprenticeships of the guilds, the welcoming rites of primitive peoples. Fear and privation have made us about-face, she said, and now youth often finds itself pushed back into the school and the cradle, urged in countless ways not to grow up and be under foot wanting jobs. But young people cannot help growing up, she reminded us. They can't go back when they find that the "adul*s" they are trying to become are "not wanted."

Small wonder then, if in reaction youth either weakens and prolongs its dependent attitude in discouragement and despair; or becomes restless, resentful and dangerous in its theorizing and inexperience. In both cases Society is the loser. Society may, through a rigid, conservative effort to maintain the economic and political status quo, be harboring in its midst just the element that will overthrow it, as happened in certain European countries. Or it may, "adultish" at the expense of crushing its youth, lose the new views, new life, eager hopefulness, and readiness to face new ways that a rightly oriented youth can bring to every generation as it faces necessary human adjustment and change.

* * *

Most of us have neighbor boys in their late teens or early twenties who are out of work or dragging along with prolonged schooling that they may privately feel leads them nowhere. The danger lies in our getting used to this situation. It isn't enough to say the Government should do this and that. It certainly isn't settling the question to look down our noses at the young people who marched in Washington two or more weeks ago, and think they deserve nothing because some of their leaders may show communistic sympathies. They deserve better training and it is certainly, in part at least, our fault if they haven't had it. What has come over us that we are so many of us doing nothing ourselves to help them get a better balance—acquire better manners, even! Individually we can make friends of them, encourage them, help them to understand the situation bette.. And collectively through our organizations we should be putting the subject on our programs, studying its problems, and allying ourselves with whatever action seems not a mere desperate finger in the dike but truly at least a step toward an honest solution.

M. J. T.

A Tuesday Column

You Can Do The Same

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grant graduated from Rutgers a few years ago and managed to set himself up very satisfactorily as an engineer. But the world was changing rapidly. The newer graduates were well trained in heating and ventilating in ways that hadn't been heard of when he was a student. The competition was decidedly growing too hot. He was at a loss what to do. He had a family to look out for, or it would have been possible to go back to school and get the work he needed.

Then he went back for a class reunion and discovered that Rutgers was making something of a specialty of correspondence courses in ventilating, heating, air conditioning and the uses of oil and gas in home construction. He found that, while graduation from the school of engineering was not a requisite for taking the work, it was done under the best teachers in the institution and fully the equal of the work he had taken in residence. For a total coat of $24 each, covering texts and material as well as lessons, he completed three courses and was able to bring into his expanding business the very most up-to-date training. Competition hasn't bothered him since.

Edwin T. Randall

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Chicago, With Nine-Straight Games Without Defeat, Here Tonight—Terrier Finale

Hockey Contest Important To Both Sextets in Race

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The last meeting during the regular schedule between the Chicago Black Hawks and the Boston Bruins, at the Boston Garden tonight, should be the best. There is much at stake and both clubs appear capable of making a bid for such stakes.

It is most important for the Bruins to win if they hope to overhaul the New York Rangers for first place. The Rangers now lead by four points, with only six games to play, and the Bruins, including tonight's fray, have nine games in which to make up the deficit. Defeat tonight for Boston will leave the locals only two extra games in which to make up the four points.

On the Chicago side of the ledger is the fact that the Hawks have gone nine straight games without defeat. They are playing under the handicap of having two regulars on the sidelines, Doug Bentley and Art Wiebe, but even under such conditions they defeated the Bruins in Chicago, Sunday night, 3 to 1. That victory was their first over the locals this season.

Chances Are Slim

In the Chicago stretch of nine games without defeat are six victories and three ties. The Hawks have hopes of beating out the Toronto Maple Leafs for third place in the league race, but their chances are very slim. They have tonight's game in hand and then will have played the same number as Toronto and they have a deficit of five points to tie. So it can be seen that defeat tonight would practically eliminate any such hope for the visitors.

Because of the recent spurt of the Hawks, many hockey critics around the circuit are falling in a line of boosters naming Paul Thompson the coach of the year. Paul has gained most of his present fame at the expense of his old team mates, the New York Rangers. The Hawks have won three and lost three against the New Yorkers, and were the boys who halted the Ranger string at 19 undefeated games.

And these same Hawks have had their internal difficulties as the season progressed as much as the others. They had goalie trouble in which it was necessary to replace Mike Karakas with Paul Goodman, they were deprived of the services of Earl Seibert, star defenseman, for several games, and now have two players out of action Thompson has juggled his players several times and appears to have hit the winning combination at last.

New Faces Helped

New faces have done much to improve the Hawks. They secured Bill Carse and George Allen from Rangers before the season opened, and found Bentley, former amateur. Since then they have recalled Bob Carse and Johnny Chad from Providence, and they have proved a help. Phil Hergesheimer, out most of the early part of the season, is beginning to prove valuable, and Les Cunningham, minor leaguer last year, has filled in nicely.

The veterans of the club continue to provide the steady influence. Mush March and Johnny Gottselig hold forth as the best right and left wingers, respectively, while Bill Thoms and Cully Dahlstrom are good veteran playmakers. Any defense is worthy when Seibert is on the ice. He is yearly rated on the all-star teams and has developed Wiebe into a pretty good performer on his own.

For tonight's game the Bruins have Red Hamill on hand and, according to Manager Art Ross the youngster will see action. Whether he will play defense, forward, or both was not determined Unless present plans are changed at game time, Art Jackson, third-line center, will not dress, and that means that Flash Hollett or Hamill will have to do some moving around.

Boston-Chicago Results

Boston 3, Chicago 1*.
Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Boston 2, Chicago 2*.
Boston 5, Chicago 0.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
*—overtime.

Toronto's Dunbar Is Leading Scorer

Toronto's Don Dunbar is still leading the Triple I Hockey League scorers, according to statistics released today from the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics. Dunbar, who has 27 points on 11 goals and 16 assists, leads Bob Neilson of Queen's by six points, with Mel Williamson of Queen's a point behind. The leading American-scorer is Dan Sullivan, captain of Dartmouth, who stands 10th in the list with 13 points.

Individual Scoring

	Games	G.	A.	P.
Dunbar, Toronto	7	11	16	27
R. Neilson, Queen's	7	13	8	21
M. Williamson, Queen's	7	7	13	20
Quigley, Toronto	7	11	8	19
MacIlquham, Toronto	7	11	6	17
N. Williamson, Queen's	7	12	5	17
Walker, McGill	6	10	6	16
Maynard, Toronto	7	7	9	16
Boddington, Toronto	7	5	9	14
Sullivan, Dartmouth	7	9	4	13
Morrison, McGill	6	4	7	11
Dickison, McGill	6	1	10	11
Keefer, McGill	6	7	3	10
Maloon, Dartmouth	7	8	2	10
Copp, Toronto	7	5	5	10
Stuckey, Princeton	7	4	5	9
Hazen, Yale	6	5	3	8
Wyer, Princeton	7	4	4	8
Stephenson, Toronto	7	2	6	8
Callon, Toronto	7	5	3	8
Lane, Queen's	7	5	3	8
Winslow, Harvard	6	4	3	7
Canton, Yale	3	4	2	6
Gillespie, Yale	6	4	2	6
Dunn, McGill	6	5	1	6
Hood, Queen's	7	5	1	6

Play-Off Dates

MONTREAL, Feb. 27 (CP)—President Frank Calder announced that the Board of Governors of the National Hockey League will meet at New York tomorrow "to arrange as much as is possible the final details of the Stanley Cup play-offs."

The play-offs for the trophy, won last year by Boston Bruins, are due to start March 19 two days after the close of the regular schedule.

'Pic Points

The last two-game series before the Provincial Hockey League play-offs begin takes place at the Garden next Friday evening and Sunday afternoon when the Boston Olympics meet the Verdun Bulldogs. The O's need at least one victory to end the season in second place in the standing. Verdun is currently tied with Valleyfield for fifth place. If the Olympics and Verdun split in the two games, they will meet again in the first bracket of the play-offs.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is possible that Frankie Spain, the Newton veteran who has been out for several weeks with a shoulder injury, will return to the line-up on the week end. Frankie, who averages a point a game, is due to practice with the local team at their session at the Garden tonight following the Bruins-Chicago game.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics will be without the services of Defenseman Jim Feeley and Wing Dick Lewis against Verdun. Feeley may return for the play-offs, but Lewis, who is reported improved, is definitely out of action for the rest of the year.

♪ ♪ ♪

In view of the fact that two of their players' cards—those of Lewis and Bob Egelhoff, who gave up the game earlier in the season—are useless, Walter Brown, General Manager of the Garden and sponsor of the team, has written to officials of the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association for permission to sign Dave Walsh to a new card. The league limits a team to 18 cards, and the O's limit was reached earlier in the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Lewis out, Junie Allen will probably move to left wing on the line with Frankie Spain and Gerry Desrosiers. The third line will see Al Carvelli back in action at center, with Bob Jeremiah at right wing. At left wind Coach Hago Harrington will use either Jack Harris or call up a few Juniors.

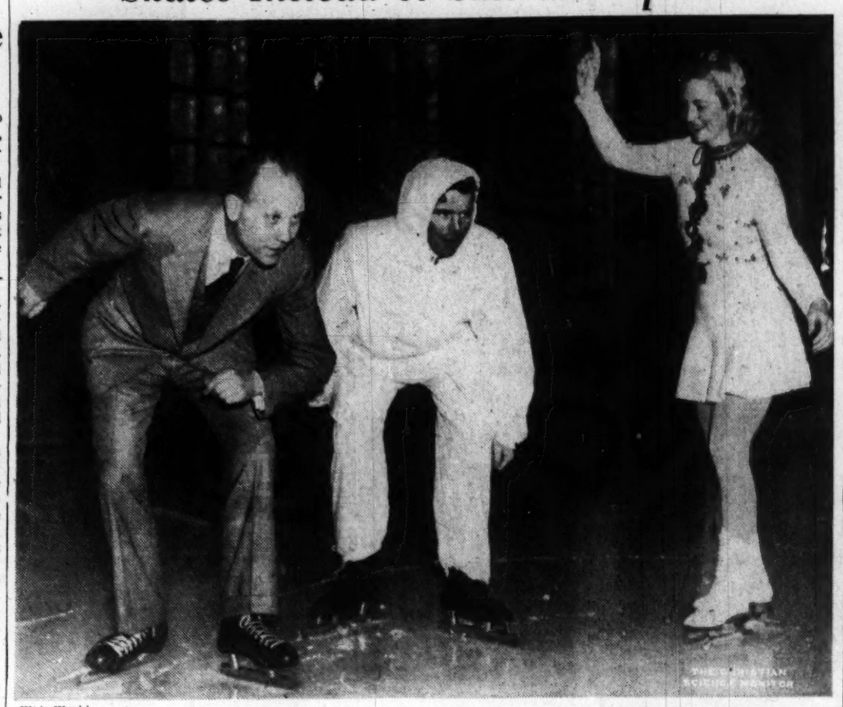
♪ ♪ ♪

The Juniors, by the way, have been entered for the first national amateur championships of the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association to be held Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings at the Arena, The Juniors were barred from the National A. A. U. championships now in progress at the Garden because they had played "outlaw" teams—those not in the good graces of the A. A. U. Eight teams, representing Boston, New York, Atlantic City, Maine, Providence, and Springfield, will compete for a trophy honoring the late George V. Brown.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is a possibility that Bill Splaine, veteran defenseman, may be sidelined on the week end, due to a knee injury incurred in last Sunday's game with the Atlantic City Sea Gulls. Should Splaine remain out, Hago will probably use Bill Robinson of the Juniors, who played a part of the game against the Gulls. Robinson, who comes from Arlington, would be used with Ty Anderson, while Junie Stubbs would team with Art Smith. Tom Moon and Ted Frazier are due to split the goal-tending duties. C. C.

Skates Instead of Skis and Spikes



Wide World

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Paavo Nurmi (left) and Taisto Maki, Finland's greatest runners past and present, who are here on a coast-to-coast tour to raise funds for their native land, are shown as they were given a few pointers on the fine art of speed on ice by Jane Nicholson, Norwegian skating star, at the Iceland rink atop Madison Square Garden.

Huskies to Send Captain to N. Y. For I. C. 4-A Meet

Frank Mascianica, Northeastern's track captain and only individual representative in the I. C. A. A. A. meet in New York on Saturday, will be protecting a record of never having been eliminated in the trials of the major competition.

Mascianica qualified for the 600-yard final in both his sophomore and junior years, although he ran out of the places on both occasions.

As a sophomore, Mascianica also gained the final in the quarter at Randalls Island and led the starry field until the stretch where he was overtaken by Olympian John Woodruff. A conflict in schedules prevented Mascianica from running in the outdoor meet last year.

The Everett boy who still holds several interscholastic 600-yard records has not yet hit his peak this season. He looked good at Brown last Saturday, however, and Coach Jerry Tatton has high hopes that Frank will maintain his record on Saturday.

Harvard Sextet to Play At Princeton Tomorrow

The Harvard varsity swimming team will meet M. I. T. at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tomorrow night at 8:15 in a warm-up for the crucial Eastern Intercollegiate League meet with Princeton in the Harvard Pool Saturday.

In other contests tomorrow, the Harvard varsity hockey team will play a return game with Princeton at Princeton in its final contest before the Yale series, and the varsity basketball team will play the first of two Eastern Intercollegiate League games this week against Cornell at Ithaca.

Coach Clark Hodder of the hockey six announced last night that Vin Freedley, brilliant Crimson goalie, will not be able to play any more this year because of an injury received in the Toronto game last Thursday. The loss of Freedley is serious and will handicap Harvard severely in its coming Yale series. A substitute goalie will be chosen from among Abbot Fenn, sophomore from Concord, Bob Kayser, junior from Belmont, and George Schrafft, junior from Newton.

Joe Willetts, left wing on the Harvard second line, will not be able to face Princeton because of an injury received 10 days ago, but he is expected to face Yale Saturday. Bill Claflin will fill in for Willetts on the line which is centered by Dave Eaton with Stacy Hulse at the other wing.

Otherwise the Harvard lineup is the same as it has been with Warren Winslow centering the first line flanked by Forbes Perkins and Skipper Ervin. Capt. Bill Coleman and Sherm Gray will play the defense.

The first game of the 40th Harvard-Yale hockey series will be played at Boston Garden Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock. The second game will be played at New Haven March 9, and the third game, if necessary, will be played back in the Boston Garden March 14. Yale, which has victories over Princeton and Dartmouth to its credit, will be favored in this series, but Harvard has every hope of atoning for a mediocre season by an upset victory over the favored Elis. Harvard lost its first game to Princeton 5-4 in overtime, but has shown a marked improvement in its last few starts.

One of the outstanding forwards on the Yale team is George Seabury of Waban, who was the outstanding 235-pound tackle on the Yale football team last fall. A brilliant Yale defenseman is Ted Harrison of Lawrence, former Andover star, and one of the most promising pitchers to enter Yale in many years.

The time for the Harvard-Princeton swimming meet tomorrow night has been moved forward to 7:30 in order that sports enthusiasts may see the meet and at least two periods of the hockey game. If Harvard defeats M. I. T. tomorrow night, both Harvard and Princeton will come to their meet undefeated. Princeton, which defeated Harvard 45-30 last year, will be a slight favorite. Princeton has great swimmers in Capt. Al Van de Weghe and Ed Parke. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton now are undefeated in league competition and are tied for first place.

M. I. T., which has revived swimming this year, has outstanding divers in Dave Howard and John Sexton, both of whom are from Winchester and who dived together at Exeter. Capt. Russell Schuler of Technology is an outstanding free styler and holds the Technology record in the 50-yard free style. Tech is coached by John Jarosh, former Technology swimming star.

The varsity basketball team, which elevated itself to fifth place in the league last week by defeating Penn and Columbia, will seek revenge for the 43-33 defeat handed it by Cornell at Cambridge 10 days ago. The small, fast Harvard team has shown great improvement of late and has high hopes in its annual Yale series which opens at New Haven on Saturday. The second game of the Yale series will be played at Cambridge March 9.

In other Harvard-Yale competition Saturday, the crack varsity and freshman wrestling teams will meet in the Indoor Athletic Building in the afternoon.

Claim to Bramham

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Because he said the baseball club which paid $2,500 for his release was listed in assignment papers in the wrong league, Irvine Jeffries of Louisville is seeking to be declared a free agent.

The infielder said he asked W. G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, to rule on his application.

He claimed the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League sent him release papers assigning him to Fort Worth in the "Southern Association." Fort Worth is in the Texas League.

Griff Likes Wasdell

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—President Clark Griffith is urging Manager Bucky Harris to put Jimmy Wasdell, perennial rookie in the Washington Senators' camp, in the first base job. Wasdell played outfield for Minneapolis last year.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Pete Reynolds, formerly at Syracuse, named head football coach at Knox College, which had lost 27 consecutive games.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 26

Minnesota 5, Michigan 0.

College Track

Result Feb. 26

Indiana 52, Notre Dame 34.

Indians Make League Lead A Certainty

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball

College	Won	Lost	—Points— For	Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	9	1	502	388	.900
Cornell	6	3	347	301	.667
Princeton	5	3	291	295	.625
Yale	4	5	377	378	.444
Harvard	3	5	293	339	.375
Columbia	2	6	293	302	.250
Pennsylvania	1	7	307	407	.125

Result Feb. 26

Dartmouth 60, Yale 35.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—It's getting so easy for Dartmouth to win basketball games that the Indians seem to be concentrating on giving Gus Broberg a new league scoring record.

Dartmouth can't be beaten for the Eastern Intercollegiate title now as a result of last night's 60-35 triumph over Yale at New Haven and probably will clinch its third-straight championship next Saturday at Princeton.

The Indians have won nine of 10 league games and have only two more to play. Second-place Cornell and Princeton's third-place Tigers already have taken three defeats apiece. There's a chance one or both may be eliminated before Saturday, for Princeton plays Pennsylvania, the last-place outfit, tonight, and Cornell meets Harvard tomorrow.

Just to emphasize Dartmouth's supremacy, it was Yale that knocked Princeton out of contention last week by winning, 50-38, when the Tigers invaded New Haven. But the zone defense that stopped Princeton was no problem at all for the New Hampshire Indians, and Yale finally shifted to a man-to-man style in an effort to hold down the score.

After Yale's one first-half spurt, which cut the Indians' lead to 13-12, there wasn't much more to it than feeding the ball to Broberg. He played only 32 minutes, but sank 11 field goals and three fouls for 25 points. That gave him a season total of 149 points, just 10 short of the league record he established last year.

He had plenty of support from Charles Pearson and Jim Sullivan, who scored 13 and 10 points, respectively. Yale's only threat was little Johnny Cobb, who made 14.

♪ ♪ ♪

Outside of the league, last night's features were Villanova's defeat by Baltimore, 47-42, and Long Island's 44-36 loss to De Paul at Chicago. Villanova's Wildcats had dropped only one previous game this season in 18 starts, and that was to Indiana, which cleaned up on its eastern tour. Long Island's defeat gave the Blackbirds a season record of 19 won and three lost.

Harvard Enters Seven in Meet

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of the Harvard varsity track and field team announced last night that Capt. Jim Lightbody will compete in the 600-yard run at the I. C. A. A. A. indoor meet in the Madison Square Garden, New York, on Saturday night.

Captain Lightbody will be one of seven Harvard men competing in the meet. Other Harvard entries are George Downing and Howard Mendel in the shotput, Don Donahue in the 60-yard high hurdles, Steve Madey in the pole vault, Bill Shallow in the 35-pound weight throw, and Charles Smith in the dashes.

This will be Lightbody's first individual race in the Indoor Intercollegiates. The past two years he has anchored relay teams. Lightbody has run 1:12.4 for the 600 and will be one of the favorites in this event.

Steady Hawk Performer

Harold (Mush) March

Veteran right winger of the Chicago Black Hawks who will play against the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight. March is small in stature but big in the progress of the Chicago visitors.

B. U. Hockey Coach Seeks Year's Leave of Absence

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Boston University's varsity hockey team faces off against New Hampshire in its final game of the season at the Arena tonight, it may mark the last time that Dr. Wayland Vaughan will direct the sextet for nearly two years.

Coach Vaughan, who has led the team for the past 12 winters and who has earned a highly creditable record, has asked the university authorities for a leave of absence during which he could travel South to finish a book he has long had under way. And there is no reason to assume that the request will not be granted.

Borofsky to Coach

Upon Waylie's departure, the team will be taken over by Sid Borofsky, present freshman coach and former star goalie for the Scarlet and White, who will have to step if he expects to continue in Dr. Vaughan's footsteps.

If everything goes according to form, the Terriers should skate to an easy victory over the Wildcats tonight, especially since they already hold a 9—1 victory over the Durham sextet. Including this expected win, Coach Vaughan's 12-year record will be brought to 80 victories, as against eight ties and 58 defeats. Not including tonight's score of course, B. U. players have scored 498 goals as against 439 for their opponents.

Season Records

During the past 12 years, the Terriers have failed at least to break even just four times. The 1929-30 team won three, tied two, and lost eight; the 1933-34 team won six and lost seven; the 1934-35 team won five and lost six; and this year's sextet, with the expected victory tonight, will have won four, tied three, and lost five.

As he takes his accustomed place at the end of the bench tonight, Waylie may be thinking of this record, or of what he will do first when his leave of absence begins. But there is one thing he is certain to be thinking about, and that is how much he will miss his hockey associations.

Despite the string of letters which follow his name like an aeroplane ad, Dr. Wayland F. Vaughan—A.B., A.M., Ph.D., and Professor of Psychology—still likes to get out with the boys and fool around with a hockey stick. And the way he handles himself at those early morning practices is proof enough of the fact that he won three letters as a member of the Yale varsity sextet.

Waylie originally came from Janesville, Wis., and later moved to Berkeley, Calif. His hockey odyssey began at Newton High School here, where he also won letters in track and tennis. Before entering Yale, he prepped at Andover, where he added football to his athletic endeavors. At Boston University, Dr. Vaughan also coaches the tennis team.

♪ ♪ ♪

In a second game at the Arena tonight Boston College plays M. I. T. in another New England League game. The Eagles have already clinched the title with nine straight wins, and are expected to add No. 10 this evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tonight marks the first time in many years that B. U. has not closed its hockey schedule with Brown. The Bruins, however, gave up the ice game this year, necessitating a change in the schedule.

♪ ♪

The game will also mark the final appearance of Co-Captains Joe Conanty and Ed Richardson, and Defensemen Raymond "Buck" Wilkins and John "Red" Elliott in B. U. hockey uniforms. They are the only regulars on the squad who are seniors.

Sports Around the Hub

Weir Case Will Be Continued

The disappointing case of Billy Weir will be continued at Bradenton, Fla., this week. The Melrose left-hander, who left the South Station at 8:30 this morning surrounded by a group of inquiring newspapermen, has threatened to make the Bees' varsity pitching staff for several years, but always failed because he could not get the ball over the plate.

This is a common fault with young hurlers, although in Billy's case there has been no solution. In batting practice, or warming up in front of the dugout, he has as much on the ball as Dean in his prime. The Weir fast ball hops and the curve bends beautifully. Once in a game however, he cannot hit the plate with a paddle, as the other players say.

Weir is a hard-working boy who takes his baseball seriously and takes care of himself as well. His arm is strong. So is his courage when he faces the hitter. But until he loses the habit of "fighting himself" on the hill, the enemy will beat him every time by standing motionless. Bill's passes always exceed his hits.

♪ ♪ ♪

Just to keep the records straight, the Red Sox vanguard leaves the South Station for Sarasota at 8:30 tomorrow morning. As every local baseball fan is aware by now, Ted Williams, Ulysses Lupien, and Ted Olson will get on the train here, along with the usual party of writers.

♪ ♪ ♪

From California comes the news that Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, once a batter of reputation in the National League, has been working on Babe Dahlgren's batting style. Frank reports improvement. He discovered that Babe was "lunging with his body, striding too far and reaching for balls." If the popular "man in the green suit" can make the first baseman a big-league hitter, the Yankees, no doubt, will come forth with a reward. O'Doul probably would not refuse a position in the New York organization. If he did, he is not as smart as we think he is.

♪ ♪ ♪

A badminton exhibition will be held at the Radcliffe College gymnasium tomorrow by members of the Massachusetts Badminton Association. A mixed doubles and a women's doubles will be played by the professionals to show the intricacies of the game. Following the exhibition, advanced Radcliffe players will exhibit their game and will be given pointers by the professional group. The Radcliffe players will be: June Tinglof '40, President of the Radcliffe Athletic Association; Margaret Morin '40, chairman of the Radcliffe Badminton Club; Dorothy Bruno '41 and Louise Sullivan '42.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Beaudoin, Lawrence Y. M. C. A. trackman who tossed the shotput over 49 feet in his last meet, will have his eyes on the Two-State record of 51ft. 3¼in., as the Boston Y. M. C. A. plays host to Y teams from Lynn, Lawrence, Newton, and Brockton in a five-way meet tomorrow night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's varsity hockey squad brings its season to an official close tonight with a banquet at the Hotel Lenox, at which the 1941 captain will be chosen. Letter awards will be announced. The squad will then be guests of the Bruins at their Chicago game in the Boston Garden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sixteen varsity baseball candidates reported at Tufts yesterday in the Cousens cage, under the supervision of Coach Kenneth Nash. Among the opening group was Capt. Allan Hatch, one of the few college pitchers to beat Harvard twice last season. He was the only winning hurler on last year's Jumbo nine.

♪ ♪ ♪

Any hope Harvard had of seeing Mike Brophy, transfer student from Navy, playing tackle on its varsity eleven, has been dimmed by the H. A. A. announcement that he is ineligible for swimming, boxing or rowing. According to Harvard, word has been received from the Naval Academy that Brophy competed in all those sports as a freshman. Brophy is said to claim that he did not play a game of football there and that will be investigated further.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Metropolitan Four Ball League will operate this summer with eight golf teams instead of 10. The teams entered are Trapelo, Bear Hill, Thorny Lea, Bellevue, Salem, South Shore, Tedesco and Framingham. The schedule will get under way April 28 and close with the field day June 9. The league officers: President, Julian Hargraves; Fred Wright and Walt Meader, vice-presidents; John Corcoran, secretary-treasurer, and Joe Batchelder, Dan Shea and Howard Paul, executive committee.

♪ ♪ ♪

Five games in the New England A. A. U. hockey championships took place at the Boston Garden yesterday with Hyde Shoe defeating Lexington Play-mors, 4 to 1; Hingham defeating the Boston Hockey Club, 10 to 1; Medford eliminating Forge Village, 4 to 2; Andover defeating Salem, 8 to 1, and Concord (N. H.) wiping out Manchester (N. H.) 4 to 3, in overtime.

Di Maggio Invasion

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Di Maggio invasion of Florida's Spring baseball training camps will be completed within a week or so. With brother Vince of the Cincinnati Reds already on the ground, Dominic of the Boston Red Sox said he would leave at once, followed in a few days by brother Joe of the New York Yankees.

Dominic will travel by train with Joe Orengo, Sacramento shortstop heading for the St. Louis Cardinals camp.

More Cubs Head West

CHICAGO (AP) — The second squad of Chicago Cubs is on its way to Catalina Island to join the pitchers and catchers in Spring training.

A group of five, headed by Capt. Billy Herman, veteran second baseman, has left for California.

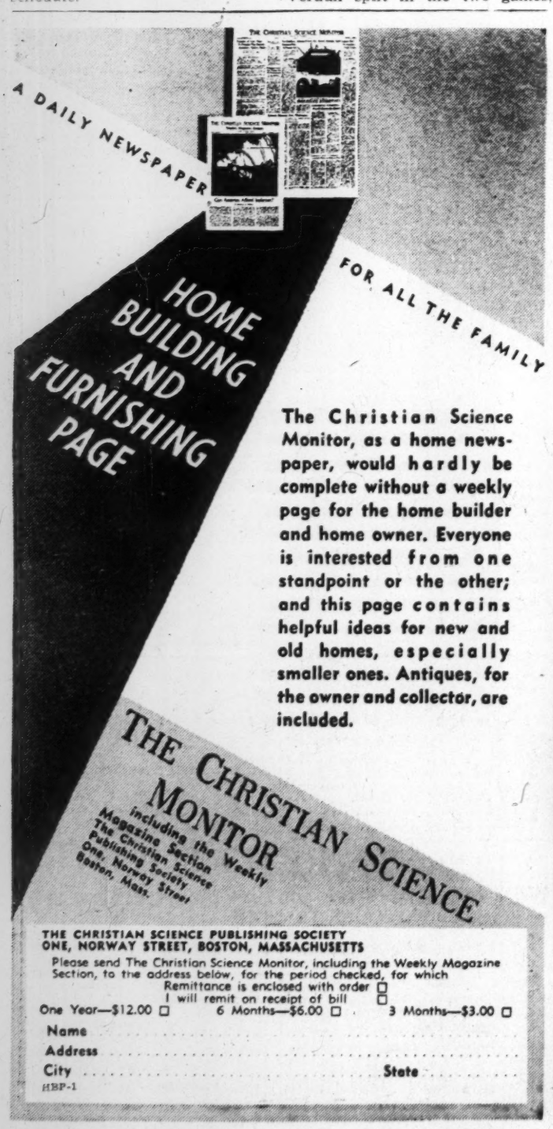
All players have agreed to terms except pitcher Dizzy Dean and outfielders Augie Galan and Hank Leiber.

Vermont Captain

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP) — Announcement of the election of Paul Corley of Burlington, a forward, as captain of next season's University of Vermont basketball team has been made by Graduate Manager Sabin C. Abell. W. H. Wright of Middletown, Conn., was chosen manager.

Bates-Bowdoin

LEWISTON, Maine, Feb. 27 (AP) —Cancelled once over a reported incident which followed an ineligibility rule against a Bates trackman, then rescheduled for today, the Bates-Bowdoin track meet was rebilled for March 12 at Lewiston.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Brilliant All-Star Baseball Show Arranged on Pacific Coast for Relief Fund

Major and Minor Players To Play at Los Angeles

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Greatest collection of baseball talent ever gathered in the far West." That's the billing for the March 10 game between the Major League All-Stars and Pacific Coast League All-Stars, to raise funds for Finnish Relief.

Sponsored by the Los Angeles Times and endorsed by Baseball Czar Landis, the game features players now in spring training in southern California. On the big-league nine will be members of the Chicago Cubs, Chicago White Sox, Pittsburgh Pirates, and Philadelphia Athletics. On the Class AA nine will be members of the Seattle, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Hollywood, San Diego, and Portland clubs.

General credit for the idea is given to the local newspaper, which already has collected one of the largest single amounts for the humanitarian, non-munitions relief fund under Herbert Hoover: the publisher, Harry Chandler, is a close friend of the former President, and this is just another evidence of their close co-operation through the years.

Entire Fund

Judge Landis, in calling attention to the readiness of organized baseball to support worthy causes, specified that the entire gate receipts (excluding expenses at a record minimum) should be turned over to the fund. Players are being loaned free by their clubs, and President Dave Fleming of the Angels has donated the use of Wrigley Field; Judge Landis also insisted that the regular Pacific Coast League admission scale be used: $1.10 box seats, 75-cent grandstand seats, and 40-cent bleacher seats.

Poignantly, a star attraction of the P. C. L. team is Louie Novikoff, known as the "Mad Russian." The most talked-of batsman of last season, he said that as an American he was eager to play for such a liberty-loving cause. Here's hoping the No. 1 Minor League Player of 1939 will be the same in 1940—unless the majors grab him!

Overflow Expected

Fans are expected to overflow Wrigley Field for the "best baseball game in the history of the West."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Reversal of form" for the U. C. L. A. Bruin basketeers continues: they have evened things up with their northern brethren, the Golden Bears, by winning 35-33 here last Saturday night. It was the third win of the season for a team which had not won a conference game in some three seasons. What made this victory spectacular was the comeback from a 48-26 beating the night before in the Westwood gym.

Jackie Robinson, the fastest back on the American gridiron last season, is the cause of the Bruins' awakening. Basketball is his "natural" sport—he plays it easier and better than he does football, track, and baseball. Some weeks ago he scored 23 points in a Stanford game, despite which the Bruins lost. This bald fact so fired up his teammates that they immediately broke their three-year losing streak and beat Cal, just for Jackie.

The Negro star is running Ralph Vaughn, the Trojan ace, a close race for honors as the high-score man of the season, the best player of the Conference, and the nation's successor to Stanford's Hank Luisetti of a few seasons ago. Once the Bruins found they could win, they went on to beat Stanford and then to beat Cal a second time.

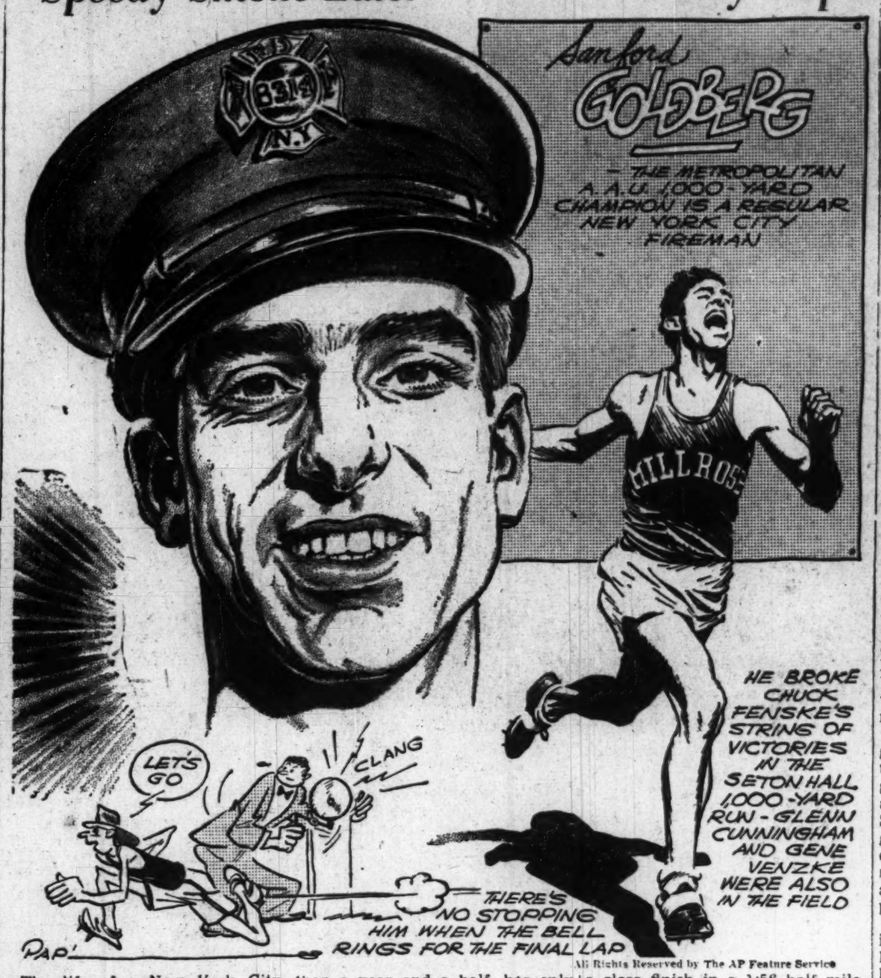
Perhaps no small credit is due to the new Bruin headman, Wilbur Johns, in his first season as successor to Pierce "Caddy" Works. The latter has gone full-time into the lawyer business. Wilbur was a Bruin star many years ago on the west's courts, and for several seasons was Caddy's assistant.

♦ ♦ ♦

Occidental College's new football coach, Elmer C. "Gloomy Gus" Henderson, is well known to Los Angeles fans as the pre-Jones headman at U. S. C., 1919-24, and as the record-breaking mentor of the L. A. Bulldogs pro team, 1936-38. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1912, where he played football for two years until forced to give it up. In his senior college year there he coached a high school varsity; for 30 years he has been at this career which he began at 20. He coached the Broadway High School of Seattle for six years. During the World War he coached navy teams. Following his six seasons here at Troy, he went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he coached for 11 years, until coming here to coach the pro team which amazed the east. The 1939 season was spent coaching the pro team in Detroit. In his 30 years as a coach, his teams have lost but 51 games—a record for even a Howard Harding Jones to shoot at!

Robert K. Shellaby

'Speedy Smoke-Eater' —By Pap'


Sanford GOLDBERG
— THE METROPOLITAN A.A.U. 1000-YARD CHAMPION IS A REGULAR NEW YORK CITY FIREMAN
HILLROS
HE BROKE CHUCK FENSKE'S STRING OF VICTORIES IN THE SETON HALL 1,000-YARD RUN - GLENN CUNNINGHAM AND GENE VENZKE WERE ALSO IN THE FIELD
LET'S GO
CLANG
THERE'S NO STOPPING HIM WHEN THE BELL RINGS FOR THE FINAL LAP
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

The life of a New York City fireman, with its regular working hours, would hardly seem conducive to keeping an athlete in racing form but Sanford Goldberg, senior Metropolitan A. A. U. 1,000-yard champion, doesn't let it bother him.

Goldberg's duties as a fireman do interfere but the plucky smoke-eater trains when and where he can, sometimes taking his workouts as early as seven in the morning, and, on other occasions, after midnight. He thinks nothing of traveling an hour each way on the subway in order to work out with Coach Emil Von Elling's New York University athletes.

Sanford has scored some notable triumphs over the country's leading middle-distance runners in the past but his recent feat of snapping Chuck Fenske's winning streak is perhaps his outstanding feat. Fenske boasted a string of five consecutive mile triumphs before he was defeated by Goldberg in the 1,000-yard run at the Seton Hall games. Incidentally, Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke also trailed Goldberg in the same event.

Goldberg, a fireman for more than a year and a half, has only one major complaint. Fires often start at the wrong times. On several occasions he has had to work in buildings filled with smoke just a few hours before he was scheduled to run. A few weeks after he went into service his company responded to a four-alarm fire which blazed for five hours. After a few hours' rest he raced Charlie Beetham to a close finish in a 1:56 half mile.

Goldberg was a pretty fair runner in Brooklyn College. In fact, the records he set for the quarter, half and mile still stand. His style isn't exactly a thing of beauty, but he gets results by plugging all the way. And when it comes to matching sprints at the finish of a race, he can "kick" with the best in the game. —Pap'

Scorers Seem Sure to Beat 1935 Figure

MONTREAL, Feb. 27 (AP)—Boston's Milt Schmidt, or anyone who wins the National Hockey League scoring championship this year, seems pretty sure to finish with the highest point total since Chuck Conacher won top laurels for Toronto in 1935.

A five-point scoring burst last week, when he made up for a week's idleness, gave Schmidt a 44-point total. He had only three points to go to match Toe Blake's 47-point total last season. That was a point better than the winning mark of the two previous seasons and two points higher than Sweeney Schriner's winning total in 1936. Schmidt has nine more games in which to pick up those few points.

Conacher made 57 points in 1935, the highest figure since Cooney Weiland set the all-time record of 73 points in the 1929-30 season.

But it isn't entirely certain that Schmidt will win the crown. By close checking, Toronto and Chicago held him and his mates on the "Sauerkraut" line scoreless over the past week end. Bryan Hextall of the league-leading New York Rangers is close enough to win, even though he gets only six more chances to fatten his total.

Hextall, league-leading goal-getter, scored three times during the week that ended with Sunday's game to bring his total to 23 goals and 15 assists for 38 points. Schmidt has 44 points, from 18 goals and 26 assists. Phil Watson of the Rangers, tied with his teammate, Neil Colville, for third place at 35 points, still is the leading playmaker with 28 assists.

Toronto's Red Horner, rather late in reaching the head of the penalty list this season, had no trouble holding his post as "bad man." He has drawn 81 minutes in penalties, against 64 minutes for Art Coulter of the Rangers.

Leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Schmidt, Boston	18	26	44
Hextall, Rangers	23	15	38
W. Colville, Rangers	16	19	35
Watson, Rangers	7	28	35
Dumart, Boston	18	26	34
Bauer, Boston	12	20	32
Cowley, Boston	11	19	30
Drillon, Toronto	17	12	29
Hiller, Rangers	13	16	29
Cain, Boston	19	10	29
Armstrong, Americans	14	14	28
Blake, Montreal	14	14	28
Shibicky, Rangers	11	17	28
L. Patrick, Rangers	12	15	27
Macdonald, Rangers	13	13	26
Howe, Detroit	8	17	25
Sands, Montreal	9	16	25
Dahlstrom, Chicago	9	15	24
Goodfellow, Detroit	10	14	24

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Lefty Grissom, the pitcher the Yankees took from their 1939 World Series rivals, the Cincinnati Reds, looks for a good season because his arm is ready.

He explained: "Last year I started off good, but I couldn't go the route. I pitched only one complete game all year. The day after we clinched the pennant I beat the Pirates."

He gave his arm its first trial since last season when the Yanks' camp opened yesterday.

♦ ♦ ♦

BRADENTON, Fla.—The main squad of the Boston Bees is only due to leave Boston today, but already Manager Casey Stengel has run off one intra-camp game and has another listed with farm bosses Jack Onslow and Bob Coleman heading the two rookie squads.

♦ ♦ ♦

AVALON, Calif.—Chicago's Cubs are jubilant over the fact that Clay Bryant's arm is strong again. His work and the showing of Julio Bonetti have been the highlights of early workouts. Bonetti has a good fast ball and curve and is working to develop deception in his delivery.

♦ ♦ ♦

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Glen Stewart, the highly regarded rookie third baseman from Jersey City, will have a real job ahead of him when he reaches the New York Giants' camp. George Myatt, who wants to hold the regular job at third, worked out yesterday with Burgess Whitehead on second and both gave a fancy fielding display.

♦ ♦ ♦

CLEARWATER, Fla.—It didn't take Manager Leo Durocher of Brooklyn long to make up his mind about Joe Vosmik, the former American League outfielder. He stood behind the cage at batting practice yesterday and saw Joe belt a couple to the far corners of the field and announced, "Vosmik is my left fielder." He has 10 candidates for the other two regular gardening jobs.

♦ ♦ ♦

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Connie Mack, apparently, is in no mood for dickering with Frank Hayes, the Athletics' holdout catcher.

"Tell Hayes," he said, "that if he will call at the office in Shibe Park and sign his contract, railroad transportation to Anaheim will be waiting there for him."

♦ ♦ ♦

ORLANDO, Fla.—Coach Benny Bengough of the Washington Senators thinks Paul Gehrman, former Cincinnati flinger, has the stuff to stick in the majors if he can produce a good curve. "Gehrman," said Benny, "is one of those fellows whose fast ball, when it's kept low, sinks instead of rising. If he's got a curve he ought to be a big help."

♦ ♦ ♦

TAMPA, Fla. — Cincinnati's Reds may realize they had to take it and like it last fall in the World Series, but they're determined to go places this year Ernie Lombardi, all smiles after signing his new contract, declared "I'm going to regain the batting championship." And when a photographer asked Johnny Vander Meer what minor league club he was with last year, Johnny replied: "The Reds, my friends."

♦ ♦ ♦

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Second Baseman Stuart Martin is the latest player to come into the Cardinals fold, leaving only three players unsigned as the Cards head for St. Petersburg to begin training Saturday. The three are Joe Medwick, Don Padgett and Lyn Lary

The vanguard of the Browns, mostly pitchers, leaves here today for San Antonio, where drills start Thursday.

♦ ♦ ♦

LAKELAND, Fla.—Ralph (Red) Kress, listed on Detroit's roster as utility player and coach, has announced that Dick Bartell and Frankie Croucher will have a fight on their hands for the regular shortstopping job.

'Down Easters' Claim Weight Throw Honors

BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP) — "Down Easters" are saying today that it would be pretty difficult to top Maine's bumper crop of collegiate weight throwers.

Niles Perkins, Jr., husky Bowdoin College sophomore, stepped into the charmed circle by heaving the 35-pound weight 56ft. ¼in. to win the National AAU championship at New York.

There are at least three other crack weight swingers in Maine's cloistered college halls.

Stan Bennett of the University of Maine outshone Perkins by catapulting the 35-pound ball 57ft. 2in.—seven inches less than the all-time college record—in a dual meet with Colby. He's the IC4A hammer throwing king.

Other topnotchers are Maine's Stan Johnson, the National AAU 56-pound weight champion, and Perkins' teammate, Carl Boulter, now inactive

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	25	9	8	127	69	58
Boston	23	19	4	137	90	54
Toronto	21	13	5	106	89	47
Chicago	18	16	6	92	100	42
Detroit	14	21	6	72	101	34
Americans	13	26	3	82	119	27
Canadiens	9	27	4	73	131	22

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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Bowman Has Bobby Riggs Battling Hard for Victory

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Hebert L. Bowman, who has reduced tennis to a science—but who plays golf cross-handed—almost gave the National indoor singles championship tennis tournament a new hero yesterday.

For the New York clubman had Bobby Riggs hanging on desperately before America's No. 1 star could outlast him, 6—4, 8—6, in a match that heightened the interest of the small gallery more than any of the day's other offerings.

Bowman, content to stay in the back court and score on his precision-like placements, had Riggs concerned. At one time he held a 5-2 advantage in the second set, and soon was but one point away from set point—only to flub an easy shot and give Riggs a lift that carried him on to victory.

Bobby, whose theory of battle seems to be 'play just good enough to win' had to call on his steaming service and blazing forehand for all they were worth before Bowman could be finally squelched.

Oklahoma's Don McNeill, the experts' choice to win this tournament, gave a workman-like display in stopping Morris Adelberg of Brooklyn, a player whose determination to get the ball back was greater than his ability. McNeill won, without too much trouble, 6—2, 6—3.

In the only minor upsets of the day S. E. Davenport of the West Side Club stopped the former Metropolitan champion, eighth-seeded, Leonard Hartman by 6—4, 6—4 and Ladislav Hecht, first foreign seeded dumped C. D. Steele, Jr., of Westchester, N. Y., seventh-seeded, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

In the women's division, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., first seeded, won handily from Mrs. Ann Page of West Point, 6—1, 6—3; Katharine Winthrop of Boston, fourth seeded advanced in a much more difficult match, beating Mrs. M. L. Bostwick of New York, 6—3, 7—5, and Norma Taubele fifth seeded among the women, and winner of the tourney in 1934, advanced into the fourth round with a 6—4, 6—4 victory over Anne Freeman of New York City.

In the spotlighted doubles feature, McNeill and J. Gilbert Hall won an exciting match from Harold McGuffin and Harry Pagel both of New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Hope Knowles To Play Anne Page

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—The first two rounds of the New York state tournament produced one seeded casualty yesterday when Mrs. Albert W. Paine, of New York, No. 4, bowed to Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, 15—11, 12—15, 15—9, 17—15, in a quarter-final match.

Mrs. Paine had gained the bracket of eight with a conclusive 10—15, 15—10, 15—8, 15—8 triumph over Florence Leboutillier, of Westbury, L. I. Miss Knowles had advanced by default.

Miss Knowles' semifinal round opponent will be second-seeded Anne Page, of Philadelphia. Miss Page, who was dethroned last week as National champion, conquered Mrs. Stewart Iglehart, of Westbury, 7—15, 15—13, 15—5, 15—12, after drawing a first-round bye.

In the lower portion of the draw, top-seeded Barbara Williams, of Cedarhurst, L. I., faces third-seeded Elizabeth Pearson, of Philadelphia. Miss Williams eliminated Mrs. Elwood Beatty, of Cynwyd, Pa., 8—15, 15—8, 16—18, 15—8, 15—11, while Miss Pearson ousted Frida Scharman, of New York, 15—7, 15—13, 15—8.

Only one match was played in the National doubles tournament, Miss Page and Miss Scharman defeating Susanne Murray and Eloise Van Siclen, of Cedarhurst, L. I., 15—9, 15—9, 15—11.

That 'Old College Try' Due In New York Meet This Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Chuck Fenske is wearing his mile crown at a jaunty angle, as befits a newly-crowned monarch. . . . Gregory Rice has proved somebody beside the Scandinavians can run three miles at breakneck speed. . . . And Allan Tolmich still cuts a fancy figure over the hurdles.

But now it's the collegians' turn.

The national track spotlight moves from the highly-publicized stars who have featured the spotlight for the past six weeks or so and picks out a group of fresh-eyed youngsters whose turn it is to take over Madison Square Garden's track.

From 33 colleges, they will come Saturday, seeking not individual honors, as do the Fenskes, Rices, Tolmichs and their like, but team titles in the 19th annual Intercollegiate 4-A track championships.

That's what makes this meet so promising, or gives it its "distinctive flavor," as its sponsors say. There's just as heated competition for fourth or fifth as for first, because every point counts toward the coveted team totals.

The "distinctive flavor" of Saturday's meet, as has been the case the past eight years, is going to have a definite New York tang. Once, years ago, they hardly could get a Metropolitan team into the meet. Now they can't get 'em out of first place!

Eight times in the last 11 years Manhattan, Columbia, or New York U. has dashed off with the championship. Last year, the first three teams, in order, were Manhattan, N. Y. U. and Fordham.

But that doesn't bother these kids, as the record-breaking entry list shows. And if Manhattan, or New York U., the ranking favorites, are to be downed, the experts seem generally agreed it will be Pitt's well-balanced Panthers, Princeton, or possibly Harvard.

The meet may not be as smooth as the National A. A. U. indoor championship test last Saturday, highlighted by Greg Rice's amazing 13:55.9 for three miles and the first national title for Fenske, who won his sixth-straight mile race in the meet record time of 4:08.8, but it will be full of that "old college try."

College Basketball

Results Feb. 26

By the Associated Press

Michigan 39, Northwestern 34.
Ohio State 44, Indiana 26.
Purdue 50, Iowa 29.
Minnesota 44, Wisconsin 39.
Illinois 42, Chicago 40.
Kansas 42, Iowa State 29.
DePaul 44, Long Island 36.
Oklahoma A. & M. 50, St. Louis 19.
Butler 39, Notre Dame 38.
Loyola (Chicago) 51, Beloit 26.
Southern Methodist 46, Texas A. & M. 39.
Baltimore 47, Villanova 42.
Drake 40, Grinnell 37.
Washington (St. Louis) 25, Tulsa 18.
Arizona 51, Texas Mines 44.
Idaho (So. Branch) 41, Mont. Mines 31.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 46, Loras 44 (overtime)
Phillips 49, Northeastern (Okla.) 31.
Austin 48, Southwestern U. (Texas) 41.
Davis and Elkins 62, W. Va. Wesleyan 55.
Ariz Teach. (Tempe) 62, New Mexico 34.
Colorado Mines 36, Denver 32.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 58, Concordia (Minn.) 55.
St. John's (Minn.) 55, Augsburg 36.
Carroll 46, Lake Forest 18.
Assumption 45, St. Mary's (Mich.) 39.
Glenville 57, Morris Harvey 47.
Southern Illinois Normal 52, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teachers 36.
Howard Payne 45, McMurry 41.
Carleton 54, Cornell (Iowa) 52 (overtime).
Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers 37, Southwestern (Kan.) 35.
Toledo 41, Dayton 34.
John Carroll 35, Kent 32.
Virginia 36, Richmond 20.
Dartmouth 60, Yale 35.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 26

Wash. and Lee 52, Virginia 23.

San Romani Chosen Music Instructor

CAPE ELIZABETH, Maine (AP)—Archie San Romani, the Kansas middle-distance runner who has an ear for music, is going to join the staff of Cape Elizabeth High School next September as a music and physical education instructor.

San Romani has done graduate work at New York University in music, aiming at his Master's Degree. His clocking of 5m. 16.8s. in the 2,000 meters is the world's fastest.

Demaret Comes From Behind To Take New Orleans Open

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27 (AP)—New Orleans Open Champion Jimmy Demaret and the other touring golfers headed for Florida today, assured there would be a welcome—and another $10,000—here for them next year.

J. P. Skelly, City Property Commissioner, dispelled doubts as to the tournament's immediate future with an announcement that Mayor Robert S. Maestri had agreed to guarantee the purse for 1941.

Because of complexities of Louisiana politics and the defeat Maestri's organization took in the recent State Democratic primary, it had been feared the tourney, ending yesterday, would be the last. The prize money has come out of Maestri's personal bank account.

Increased Winnings

Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, increased his 1940 money winnings to $5,377 by his uphill fight for first place and $2,000 yesterday.

His 68, one off the course record, brought his 72-hole total to 286. It was his fourth victory in eight starts this year.

Ben Hogan, another Texan now living at White Plains, N. Y., has pocketed $2,785 this year for second ranking in money winnings.

When the day's rounds began yesterday, Hogan and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., were tied for the leadership at 214; Sam Snead of Shawnee, Pa., and Lloyd Mangrum of Oak Park, Ill., had 215, and at 217 were Marvin Stahl of Lansing, Mich.; Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Ralph Guldahl of Chicago. Demaret was tied with two others at 218.

Hogan Slipped

McSpaden took a 73 to tie for second at 287 with Snead, who shot par 72, and Guldahl, who turned in a 70. Hogan slipped to 75 and a sixth-place tie at 289; Mangrum took 75, and Wood 73 to tie for eighth at 290, and Stahl's 71 put him fifth with 288.

U. S. Open Champion Byron Nelson, after falling far behind the pack, shot a 70 to finish in a five-way tie for 15th at 295. The veteran Gene Sarazen was in the same bracket. Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., the first-round leader, finished at 291 with Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., behind Wood and Mangrum.

Scores and purse shares of money winners follow:

Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, 218-61—286 ($2,000).
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, 217-70—287 ($1,066.66).
Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 214-73—287 ($1,066.66).
Sam Snead, Shawnee, Pa., 215-72—287 ($1,066.66).
Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich., 217-71—288 ($700).
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 220-69—289 ($550).
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 214-75—289 ($550).
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 217-73—290 ($425).
Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., 215-75—290 ($425).
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 219-72—291 ($325).
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., 219-72—291 ($325).
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 219-73—292 ($240).
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 220-72—292 ($240).
Jim McHale, Saranac, N. Y., 218-76—294 ($190).
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn., 221-74—295 ($146).
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I., 221-74—295 ($146).
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 222-73—295 ($146).
Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, Mo., 220-75—295 ($146).
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 225-70—295 ($146).
John Perelli, Lake Tahoe, Calif., 224-72—296 ($50).
Jack Grout, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 221-75—296 ($50).

Pro Golfers Led By Jim Demaret

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27 (AP)—Golf's leading money winners of 1940 after distribution of the $10,000 purse in the New Orleans open yesterday, as released by the P. G. A.:

Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, $5,377; Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $2,785; Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H., $2,442; Clayton Heaffner, Linville, N. C., $2,270; Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $1,846; Sam Snead, Shawnee, Pa., $1,846; Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., $1,725; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $1,538; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $1,400; Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, $1,329; Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., $1,215; Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, L. I., $1,127.

P. G. A. Vardon Trophy point standing:

Jimmy Demaret, 171 points; Ben Hogan 84; Horton Smith 60; Dick Metz 52; Tony Penna 52; Jimmy Hines 50.

Leading Money Winner

Wide World

Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, who a few years ago was a $1-a-day caddie, and who has won $5,377 in four tournaments since Jan. 5. He has won the Oakland, San Francisco, Western and New Orleans opens, increasing his Vardon Trophy point total to 171. Demaret has more than made good the predictions of the home-town folks. He plans to make the full tour and shoot at every title

Miami Amateur Four-Ball Golf Tourney Starts

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Bobby Dunkelberger, Southern amateur champion, and Dick Ciuci of Flushing, L. I., led a par-cracking parade around the course yesterday and defeated two Miamians 9 and 8 in the first round of the amateur four-ball tournament.

The pair put together a best-ball 67 in the morning round, four under par. In the afternoon they went nine holes in par and closed the match against Pete Harris and Jack Hathaway on the 10th.

Harvey Draughn and Earl Christiansen, Miamians, defeated Ted Kielbaso and Andy Augaitis, both of Dayton, Ohio, in another 9 and 8 match.

W. H. Handley Jr., New England amateur champion, and Ray Lenahan of Providence, R. I., scored a 5-and-4 victory over Powell Crichton, Bronxville, N. Y., and Peter Guntal, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Two State amateur champions, Charley Whitehead of New Jersey and Frank Allan of Pennsylvania, had no trouble eliminating the Minkley brothers, Arnold of Chicago and Bruno of Boston, 7 and 6.

Oakes 'Explains'

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—President Robert L. Stearns of Colorado University disclosed Feb. 26 that Coach Bernard F. (Bunny) Oakes denied "some of the charges" brought against him by 35 players from the squad he piloted to the Big Seven Conference football title last fall.

Oakes, he added, "explained" some of the other accusations made in a 13-page petition asking dismissal of the coach.

Stearns indicated he would appoint a five-member faculty committee Wednesday to investigate the charges against Oakes, as well as accusations made by the mentor against certain members of the athletics department and a general study of the department.

The players' accusations against Oakes ranged from overlong practice sessions to threats against players' jobs.

Happy Golfer

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—This is vouched for by Johnny McHugh, professional at the Lincoln Park course.

The scene was a 150-yard par 3 hole with a blind green. As a foursome finished putting out, a ball landed on the green, and stopped a foot from the cup. One of the players kicked the ball into the hole. A player came over the rise and asked: "Did you see a ball come over here?"

The reply was: "Yes, was that your ball—it went into the cup."

To which the shotmaker replied: "Oh, boy, that's swell, that makes a 7."

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 26

Princeton 41, Dartmouth 13.
Penn State 38, Mass. Tech 16.

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The Home Forum

They Were Skating In Regent's Park

SKATING IN LONDON is something you read about in books and perhaps see in occasional pictures. And the books and pictures are always at least fifty years old. So when Elizabeth and I heard that they were skating on the lake in Regent's Park we hurried off to see for ourselves—before the ice should melt.

We stood on the little bridge which crosses one of the arms of the lake and watched for quite a time.

The same thought occurred to both of us. We felt as if we were in some picture gallery (Room IV, Flemish and Dutch Schools) looking at a winter scene by one of those men with names like a dragon grumbling to itself—Pieter de Hooch or Adrian Brouwer, or Van de Velde: the attitudes, the way the groups formed and stood about, the way people clung to each other, and the way they sat down without warning on the cold, cold ice.

There were young men who whizzed through the crowd with the same apparent, though harmless, ferocity of a comet sizzling through the Milky Way. There were girls of all ages, in Sonja Henie boots and skirts, who did complicated and precarious things on one leg.

"I think it's called 'Cutting Figures,'" I said to Elizabeth.

"They do, rather," she answered, eying the nearest.

* * *

There were parties of skaters who went about in long chains, and solitary elderly gentlemen who skated with hands clasped behind the back, as you see them on old-fashioned Christmas cards. There were the debonair gliders and the awkward wobblers and a man with fuzzy hair and gold spectacles who skated and at the same time pulled a small boy along on a very small, very homemade sledge. And there were men and boys who didn't have any skates, but made long slides and slid on them. And there were some who just stood about and kept on being barely missed by the young men who whizzed.

We moved off the bridge and round to the place where an enterprising man had established a skate-hiring business and was prepared to drill holes in anybody's footgear with a brace and bit. And there we saw a family group of three.

The party had their own skates, however, and consisted of father, mother, and son. Son was being pushed into very gay woolen skating gloves which he didn't seem to like much. Anyhow, one always seemed to fall off while mother was putting on the other. She and father were elated at the prospect of a free skate and a fine morning. Son looked rather sad and faraway, as if he wasn't much liking skates or the cold or the crowd or ice—or any of it.

Still, they got his glove on somehow, gave him a push and off he went like something that's been wound up. He went round in the arc of a circle, as accurately and as impersonally as a clockwork boat, and I think he might have still been doing it if mother hadn't gone scuttering across the ice after him like a moorhen and seized his left glove, while father came up on the other side and gripped his right. And so son let them change his direction, and he disappeared somewhere in the crowd toward the island, skating much better than father or mother, a little incommoded by their clutching his hands like that, but with the infinite patience of a small mechanical toy.

* * *

We moved around, feeding the coots and ducks, and so came to the superior end where you paid a shilling; and there was a railed-off section, and a shed to leave your things in, guarded by park keepers. There were gangways to lead you on to the ice, too. Attracted by a tapping noise, we saw a little girl. The age of girls is a thing for experts, but I should have guessed she was not a day younger than four-and-a-half. She was covered in wool except for a square inch or two for eyes and lips and nose and she made a tapping sound, very slight and staccato, down the gangway.

She was a worldly little figure. That is to say that, like the world, she was much bigger round the equator than anywhere else, for a woolen muffler with stripes of color in it had been bound round her middle. And her polar cap (knitted) had a yellow tuft on the top. She also skated between a father and mother, and picked her feet up high behind after every forward movement, like a sort of fairy hen.

And then it was time to go home to lunch.

* * *

Those Dutch and Flemish painters, with names like a dragon grumbling, would have loved it. There were just as many colors in cap and scarf and shirt and coat and trousers as ever you could see in one of their pictures of their excitingly costumed sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

But Dutch and Flemish pictures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, showing scenes on the ice, are quite common. While skating in London—actually on the lake in Regent's Park—well, that's something you only read about in books. Or newspapers.

A. I.

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"HIGHLAND LIGHT": *A Painting by Edward Hopper*

EDWARD HOPPER is one of the most forthright portrayers of today's American scene. His style of painting is remarkable for clarity, condensation, and sentiment. He is not like the many artists who are painstakingly reproducing what they see in their environment, for he paints only after he has studied, analyzed, and personally reacted to a chosen vista. Among his subjects are industrial buildings, tenements, houses, and, as we note here, lighthouses.

Mr. Hopper, in portraying this lighthouse, has made a good design in terms of space. The contours of the buildings are sharply delineated, the smooth surfaces so painted as to show to what a degree each is forward or back in the picture. Light plays over the buildings, further enhancing the solid form, sometimes with sharp contrasts, sometimes with soft variations. The sense of solidity is further intensified by the flatness of the surrounding terrain.

Here is another kind of realism, a variation on that of the French Impressionists. They softened edges, flattened space, broke up surfaces with small strokes of varying pigment, and imparted an illusion of change and fluctuation. Edward Hopper and artists who have come in the aftermath of Impressionism (sometimes called Post Impressionism) have preferred a more concrete, a more permanent rendering of what they see. They have abandoned the multicolored brushwork of the Impressionists, and dwelt upon the structural lines, the stalwart verticals and horizontals, the determined diagonals. While the Impressionists were occupied with an image which was changing constantly, artists of Mr. Hopper's type have sought the characteristics which are permanent in a scene, and fastened them firmly upon a well-regulated structural design.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Found in a Lantern

AFTER SUNSET ON winter evenings the lower skies will often turn a deep blue, a deep blue most intense to southwest and south. Sometimes these reaches of blue will brood there while glows of the fallen sun still burn above the horizon. Such glows are this day golden and that day red gold. Of such a combination of copper and cobalt blue is an old lantern I have, copper in frame and bottom and top, and blue in glass. Brass wires crossed a little more sharply than at right angles guard the glass sides, a loop of brass wire serves as a handle to carry it by, a brass turnbuckle fastens the swinging side that makes its door. The colors that stand out, though, are the deep blue of the glass and the red gold of the copper.

Set in the lane window, under the lamplight from the center of the room, and with its candle burning within, the lantern delights you with its sense of concentrating within its five by five by nine of warm color those so well-remembered effects of winter days' ends. It is a microcosm of cold eves in February, of eves when the sun has fallen and night is coming on. . . . It delights your heart not only through its bringing of the far and remote to the near and instant, not only through the train of associations it releases, but for its own intrinsic beauty. Its proportions and balance of color are alike perfect, from square base to fluted finial of truncated and flattened cone. . . .

They are nearly all picturesque, the lighting devices of the yesterdays: brass spirit-lamp with base almost as wide as that of the ubiquitous saucer candlestick; betty-lamp of wrought-iron that hung in the shop of the Petersburg maker of Kentucky rifles; and turned candlestick of walnut, with candle-holder of crimped tin, a thing of perfect tooling and exquisite proportions that came from the Forks of the Delaware. Many such devices are more than picturesque; many are beautiful, like that walnut candlestick from Nazareth. Not a one of these, or the whale-oil lamp of pewter, by Dunham, picked up in North Conway, or either of the pair of vaselike glass lamps that have South Jersey writ large in their weight and bubbliness, is more beautiful than the lantern of blue glass and copper. Not a one concentrates in itself, by suggestion, so much of the beauty of the world, as this lantern, with its imprisonment of the glamour there is in the low skiey spaces of February eves.—From "A Lantern and February Eves," in "The Dutch Country," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Secret Spring

There is a secret spring
That keeps
My meadow green,
That feeds my quiet orchard
Where the ripened fruit
Is seen—
That fills my well,
Where even now
A thirsty stranger stands—
Cupping the water eagerly
With his hands.

ELSI PARRISH

Overdue

Why in the world it has taken so long
is a mystery:
how I happened never to see,
before this, the bare tree
in the blank snow
I don't know.
But here is a song,
however late,
to celebrate.

I have fallen in love with winter.

Spring will come, and I may forget;
what now I swear
summer no doubt
will fluently flout;
so let me prepare
against that time
this rhyme:
let me here write
in black and white—
that I may remember
when faced with the red and gold
of September
the stripped, simplified way
of today:
let me declare
loud and bold
for future reference
this present preference.

Here is a song,
however late,
to celebrate.

I have fallen in love with winter.

DORIS PEEL

An English Minister Enters Morocco

KAID MACLEAN came out to visit the Minister in camp. This was Nicolson's first meeting with the little Scotchman who was to be a keen if embarrassing coadjutor in the years that followed. Kaid Maclean had at that date been some twenty years in Moorish service. He had left his regiment as a subaltern and had been employed by Muley Hassan, first as an instructor, and later as Commander-in-Chief of the Moorish army. He was small and round, with a clean little white beard, and the gayest eyes that ever shone above a bagpipe. Arrayed in a turban and a white bernous he would stride along the garden paths blowing into his bagpipes. "The Banks of Loch Lomond" would squeal out into the African sunshine. His was indeed a simple and an honest soul. Nicolson took to him from the first. The Kaid had brought a magnificent black stallion on which the Minister, a frail but expert jockey, was to make his formal entry into the capital. The entry was exhausting but successful. He described it to his wife as follows:

"It was a perfectly heavenly day—not a cloud—and the air cool and the ground free from dust after the rain. The whole snowy range of the Atlas stood out clear-cut: magnificent. We were ready to start at 8 a. m., I on a very showy big black horse lent me by Kaid Maclean. After about a quarter of an hour's solemn ride we came near the long line of troops—which lined the road four and one half miles from the city. Here I was met by masters of ceremonies—not bluecoated, stockinged individuals—but creatures in huge turbans and wideflowing white garments and prancing steeds and with velvet saddles all the colors of the rainbow. On one side of the line were horsemen from all the tribes, with their banners drawn up in a line either one or two deep—there were about eight thousand of them. On the other side was the line of soldiers, some in blue, others in mauve or red or green—a brilliant mass of colors—a band struck up—a general salute and cries of 'Welcome, oh, Bashador,' from all the people. I then rode slowly down, accompanied by Minister of War, Governor of Town and a huge escort. There were heaps of townspeople about, and the sight was one of the most striking I have ever seen. My tail swelled and swelled as I advanced till I led a whole army, for as I passed the lines the men forming them closed in on my rear. The march down took an hour, and I began to get very hot as my steed curvetted about in the most approved fashion. We suddenly dived into a gate in the town wall and found ourselves in the most lovely garden—our own—a mass of large orange trees with the fruit and the blossoms on them—huge olive trees—shady walks—birds singing and a most delicious perfume—a real paradise of rest and coolness after the glare outside."—From "Portrait of a Diplomatist," by HAROLD NICOLSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Thy kingdom come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RAPIDLY MOVING picture of discordant incidents now being thrown upon the screen of current events is tending to emphasize the need of those things for which Christ Jesus taught us to pray in the Lord's Prayer.

Through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, a new light has been shed upon the subject of prayer in general, and upon the Lord's Prayer in particular. In the opening chapter, "Prayer," in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 2), "The mere habit of pleading with the divine Mind, as one pleads with a human being, perpetuates the belief in God as humanly circumscribed,—an error which impedes spiritual growth." Christian Science shows that the only genuine test of prayer is to be found in its healing and regenerative effect upon oneself or others for whom it is employed. It will be remembered that the Master once said to his disciples (Mark 11:24), "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." It is apparent that true prayer involves something more than a mere request to the Almighty. There must be absolute faith that the need not only is going to be met, but is already met.

On page 16 of the above-named textbook, Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of the words in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy kingdom come," as follows: *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present."* This statement cannot fail to arrest the attention of the reader, for it brings the things asked for within the range of awakened spiritual discernment. This fact is even more explicit in the spiritual interpretation of the next line of the prayer (*ibid.*, p. 17), "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," as, *"Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."*

Thus we see that true prayer is a spiritually mental discipline by means of which the individual brings his desires into harmony with the divine Mind. The authority for Mrs. Eddy's discovery was the inspired Word of the Scriptures, where all may find the truth. As she turned to the Bible, Mrs. Eddy was healed of the effects of an accident through spiritual illumination; and it was her enlightened understanding of the words and works of the Master which enabled her to heal and to regenerate others. Surely she was justified in assuming that no one is so competent to say what Christ Jesus meant as the Master himself; and she saw that in order truly to understand his teachings they must be put into practice.

On a certain occasion, when the Pharisees sought to discredit Jesus' method of healing, after he had restored sight and speech to a man who had been both blind and dumb, the Master made this unanswerable reply (Matthew 12:28): "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you." This statement clearly indicates that Jesus knew full well that the power of God is ever available, and that this fact can be brought home to unenlightened humanity through the healing of physical sufferings. In precisely the same way, Mrs. Eddy was able to demonstrate the ever-presence of God's kingdom by overcoming all manner of human ills. Her repeated proofs of spiritual healing power enabled her to say to all mankind that the kingdom of God *"is come."*

In spite of evil's effort to undermine the Bible and the Christian religion, Christian Science healing is going on continually today. The tree is thus known by its fruits. In fact, it may be said that God's kingdom has now come nearer to the apprehension of mankind than ever before, and this fact becomes the more apparent because of the manifest failure of human systems to provide a satisfactory substitute for pure Christianity. Those who do not yet discern the fact that God's kingdom *"is come"* cannot disprove it. The Psalmist said (Psalms 19:1), "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork." Surely no one who has the slightest appreciation of the beauties and wonders of so-called nature can doubt their promise that underlying everything noble, grand, and good there is an ever-active divine Principle.

Thus it may be said that true prayer, as understood in Christian Science, brings mankind into conscious unity with the divine nature, and so banishes the illusions of sin, sickness, and strife, which have no place in God's kingdom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Que Ton règne vienne"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SUR L'ÉCRAN des actualités passe une longue série d'incidents inharmonieux; et leur cours rapide nous fait sentir par contraste la nécessité des choses que dans l'oraison dominicale le Christ Jésus nous enseigne à chercher auprès de Dieu.

Grâce à la découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy, on voit s'éclairer d'une lumière nouvelle le sujet de la prière, et tout particulièrement l'oraison dominicale. Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, débute par un chapitre sur la Prière, où à la page 2, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "La simple habitude de supplier l'Entendement divin, comme on supplie un être humain, perpétue la croyance que Dieu est humainement circonscrit, — erreur qui empêche tout développement spirituel." La Science Chrétienne montre que le seul vrai criterium applicable à la prière, c'est l'effet curatif et régénérateur qu'elle peut avoir sur le croyant ou sur ceux pour lesquels il prie. On se souviendra qu'en une certaine occasion, le Maître dit à ses disciples (Marc 11:24): "Tout ce que vous demanderez en priant, croyez que vous l'avez obtenu, et cela vous sera accordé."

Évidemment, la vraie prière est quelque chose de plus qu'une simple requête adressée au Tout-Puissant. Il faut y apporter une foi complète, l'absolue certitude que non seulement il sera, mais qu'il est déjà pourvu à tout.

A la page 16 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy cite cette phrase de l'oraison dominicale: "Que Ton règne vienne," dont elle nous donne ensuite l'interprétation spirituelle: *"Ton règne est venu; Tu es toujours présent."* Cet énoncé s'impose à l'attention du lecteur, car les choses que nous demandions se trouvent être à la portée du discernement spirituel devenu actif. C'est ce qu'exprime d'une manière encore plus nette l'interprétation spirituelle de la requête suivante (*ibid.*, p. 17): "Que Ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel," énoncée en ces termes: *"Donne-nous de savoir que, — sur la terre comme au ciel, — Dieu est omnipotent, suprême."*

Nous voyons donc que la vraie prière est une discipline spirituellement mentale au moyen de quoi tout homme sincère peut mettre ses désirs en harmonie avec l'Entendement divin. La découverte de Mrs. Eddy repose sur la Parole inspirée, sur les Écritures où tous peuvent trouver la vérité. Victime d'un accident jugé grave, Mrs. Eddy eut recours à la Bible et fut guérie par illumination spirituelle; elle comprit si bien les paroles et les œuvres du Maître qu'elle put guérir et régénérer autrui. Elle estimait avec raison que le Christ Jésus pouvait mieux que tout autre élucider ses propres paroles; elle savait que pour bien comprendre les enseignements du Maître, il faut les mettre en pratique.

Lorsque les pharisiens cherchèrent à discréditer la méthode curative de Jésus, qui venait de rendre la vue et la parole à un homme aveugle et muet, le Maître leur répondit par cette irréfutable déclaration (Matthieu 12:28): "Si je chasse les démons par l'Esprit de Dieu, le royaume de Dieu est donc venu jusqu'à vous." Évidemment donc, Jésus savait fort bien que le pouvoir de Dieu est toujours accessible et que le moyen d'en convaincre les humains inéclairés, c'est de guérir les souffrances physiques. D'une manière analogue, Mrs. Eddy put démontrer la présence éternelle du royaume de Dieu en dissipant des maux de tous genres. Ayant prouvé mainte et mainte fois le pouvoir de la guérison spirituelle, notre Leader était qualifiée pour dire au genre humain que le royaume de Dieu *"est venu."*

Bien que le mal s'efforce de saper dans leurs fondements la Bible et le christianisme, il se produit tous les jours de nombreuses guérisons par la Science Chrétienne. L'arbre se connaît dès lors à son fruit. On peut même dire que les hommes sont plus que jamais en voie de saisir le royaume de Dieu; ils s'en rendent toujours mieux compte parce que les systèmes humains qui prétendaient se substituer au pur christianisme échouent lamentablement. Sans doute, bien des gens ne discernent pas encore le fait que le royaume de Dieu *"est venu"*; mais sur le terrain spirituel ils ne peuvent réfuter ce fait. Le Psalmiste disait (Psaume 19:2): "Les cieux racontent la gloire de Dieu, et le firmament proclame l'œuvre de ses mains." Si l'on apprécie tant soit peu les beautés et les merveilles de ce que les humains nomment la nature, peut-on mettre en doute la promesse qu'elles nous donnent? Elles nous font entrevoir un Principe divin sans cesse actif, base de tout ce qui est grand, noble et bon.

On peut donc dire que la vraie prière, éclairée par la Science Chrétienne, apporte au genre humain la conscience de l'unité avec la nature divine; ainsi se trouvent bannies les illusions du péché, de la maladie, des conflits, qui sont inconnues dans le royaume de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à LA Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Heart's Shelter

New snow, soft snow, softer than down,
softer than lamb's wool—soften the town:
cover the prints of my shoes behind me,
cover my shoulders, web me, wind me
in a cocoon of weather's spinning:
Snow thread, thickening, slackening, thinning,
spin for the whole man out in the storm,
a shelter warm as the heart is warm.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Here Is the Empress of Trees

AS THE ROAD approaches the home of *el viejo*, the ambitious but nondescript post-trees give way to a wonderful avenue and then a grove of royal palms, in the midst of which stands the rambling bungalow. The *palma real*, probably indigenous to Cuba, is the most characteristic symbol of the island. While the muscular ceiba tree proclaims its strength, the palm is concerned only with stately grace and beauty. How altogether glorious this tree is. If the California sequoia, because of its sheer size, is the emperor of all the trees on earth, surely the royal palm is the empress. Its clean, gray-white trunk, devoid of bark, shoots up seventy or eighty feet as straight as a ship's mast, then bursts into graceful green plumes which wave eternally in the soft breezes. . . .

There are many curious things about this tree. Its roots, though numerous, are seldom larger in girth than a man's thumb. The age of a royal palm is determined not by the girth of the trunk but by its height, the rings of growth forming one above the other at intervals of one-half to two inches. It has often served as an emblem of victory because it can be bent almost to the ground and will recover its upright position. . . .

The usefulness of the royal palm is as proverbial as its beauty. Every part of the tree has its uses. The lightning-rod tip is delicious in the form of a salad. The flowers, of a creamy white, furnish a perfect nectar, which bees transform into a high-grade amber honey. . . . The *yagua*, a strip of bark which binds the leaf cluster firm, is ideal for the manufacture of wrappers, twine and innumerable light articles of domestic use. The hard shell of the trunk will take a good polish and lends itself to beautiful cabinetwork. —From "Cuban Tapestry," by SYDNEY A. CLARK. (New York: McBride.)

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AND
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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1940

Hutchins Urges Giving Degrees To Sophomores

Would thus, he says, sift those who merely want to make money from the really studious.

An ideal university, stressing the arts and eliminating the crafts, was urged today by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, to correct the "money-making" emphasis of our present educational system.

Dr. Hutchins was in New England to give several addresses. Last night, he spoke before the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Yale at New Haven, Conn. Today he addressed the College Club of Boston, and tonight he is scheduled to give a talk at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston, for New England alumni of the University of Chicago in connection with plans for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University in September, 1941.

In his College Club address Dr. Hutchins urged reconstruction of America's system of higher education. He proposed that students interested only in learning how to make money be given degrees at the end of their college sophomore year, and that only those be permitted to continue study who are really interested in fundamentals.

Freedom to Make Money

"The love of money and the desire for freedom to make it and equality to pursue it are the current ideals of the United States," Dr. Hutchins declared. As a result, universities feel "it is not enough to develop the intelligence of the student so that he can cope with the problems of practical life. What the pupil must have is something that will help him make money."

As a corrective to this system, Dr. Hutchins called attention to the educational methods of England.

"In England," he said, "only 40 per cent of the graduates of such schools as Eton, Harrow and Rugby, equivalent to the sophomore years, go on to a University, because a boy's position there is rated on his attendance at a public school and not on graduation from a University, while in this country the moral equivalent to the old school tie of England is the Bachelor's degree.

Leaving Way to Scholars

"So why not in one ideal University grant the student this coveted degree at the end of the sophomore year and let those who remain be the ones who really want to study!

"In that way vocational instruction will disappear from this University. Courses designed to transmit information about current affairs will disappear. Such research as merely counting telephone poles will vanish and there would be left a group of professors studying fundamental, intellectual problems with students equipped to face them.

"These students might become martyrs as those of old through being financial failures. But they would be sowing the seed for an enlightened nation and this ideal University might gain strength, power and influence. These students might alter the aspirations of our people. They might become a light to this country and through it to the world, for education provides the great peaceful means of improving society."

Heavy Fire Loss Faced By Middletown Industry

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—Fire destroyed a large factory building of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown's largest industry, today, causing damage estimated by the Secretary, Amor P. Smith, at "several hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Smith said he "would not be surprised" if the loss was greater than $500,000. The blaze was discovered in the two-story reinforced concrete building at 9:30 a. m. and continued for nearly three hours before 100 firemen from local and near-by departments got it under control.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, followed by snow tonight and Wednesday, with slowly rising temperature; lowest tonight in upper 20's; increasing southeast winds, becoming fresh offshore; and shifting to northwest late Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Snow tonight and Wednesday with slowly rising temperatures.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow tonight and Wednesday, probably turning to rain on the coast; rising temperatures.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow Wednesday and in southwest portion late tonight; rising temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Wednesday; not so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh southeast over the south portion tonight and over north portion Wednesday, becoming northwest over south portion late Wednesday; increasing cloudiness followed by snow Wednesday and over south portion tonight mixed with rain along the southern New England Coast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	10	Minneapolis	21	21
Bermuda	—	—	New Orleans	54	50
Chicago	35	30	New York	17	16
Denver	42	36	Norfolk	29	27
Helena	38	24	Philadelphia	22	20
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	38	36
Los Angeles	55	55	San Francisco	61	59
Miami	51	49	Washington	28	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 27.
B—Minimum, February 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:18 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Wednesday, 2:44 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:00, Tuesday.

A Hobby of Making Jewelry

Home Jewelry-Maker and Some of Her Products

Left: Miss Katherine H. Drury of Newport, R. I., busy in her sunparlor workshop, at her paying hobby. Upper right: Star sapphires and diamonds set in gold form this attractive brooch. Lower right: Platinum-and-diamond clip with five aquamarines.

Jeweler Suits Metal to Stone And Matches Work to Wearer

Miss Katherine H. Drury, jewelry craftsman of Newport, R. I., began her career in an odd way. She didn't know just what she wanted to do, but her twin sister did. She went along to art school just to be with this sister; and while there, she took a course in jewelry making. The upshot of it was that she became so interested that her hobby turned into a full-time profession. Now she has been selling her work for nearly four years.

Miss Drury learned her art in Boston and abroad. From this training she believes the women of Italy and France have a knowledge of jewelry and an interest that their American sisters lack. She thinks American women need to be educated to pick their own stones to suit their individuality and taste, not to let themselves be guided by what a jewelry salesman tells them. In China, for instance, says Miss Drury, women are taught to know pearls, jades, and diamonds.

She says, too, that, to be beautiful, jewelry need not be expensive.

"I use mostly platinum and gold settings, silver about one third of the time," explained Miss Drury, who was wearing Ceylon, Cabochon-cut sapphire ring and earrings, and three quaintly wrought bracelets, one set with a star sapphire and other stones. Her jeweled bracelet's antecedents date back to a number of stickpins she was able to pick up, she said. She likes the stones in these, as well as the plain gold pins, enjoys transposing them in new forms such as this.

Most of the stones she uses are those which people own and want artistically set. Others she buys in Boston and New York. Besides her art (she works out her designs first) and manual labor, she must also know stones and the market for them, Miss Drury said. She doesn't think art schools stress that enough.

Best of all, she likes gold work, although everything she does with her hands, she says, gives her the greatest satisfaction.

"Design is the most important thing in my work," Miss Drury said. "In other words, I don't try simply to strike off anything that's a passing fancy."

Miss Drury said the cut of a stone sometimes determines its cost. She listed as both beautiful and inexpensive the cabochon cuts, as in sapphires, topaz, rubies, and emeralds. She is especially fond of aquamarines, which, to her, are "like flowing water."

To the jewelry craftsman, gold has many different "colors." Miss Drury likes to get it just right, to go with the stone or the period of the setting. She visits museums and copies early designs, tries also to reproduce the exact shade of the gold.

For example, if you picked a pearl, you would use a red gold. If you had a light blue sapphire, you would strive for an effect of light yellow gold.

"It takes time, of course," Miss Drury added. "But it makes the piece a lot truer in the end."

Miss Drury says that to her, stones are "alive." She thinks of a modernistic square cut as the "type" for platinum, an amethyst as "calling" for a mellow gold, and so on. Even very tiny diamonds have their use, in a setting made of silver plated with platinum.

Mercury Leads Five Planets In Parade Over Western Sky

Now that professional and amateur stargazers alike find interest and fascination in the five bright planets shining like brilliant jewels in the western sky just after the sun goes down, a series of five articles, of which this is the first, has been prepared to give the reader information on each of the planets concerned.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mercury, that tiniest, hottest, fastest moving and most elusive of planets visible to the unaided eye can now be seen in the west for an hour or two after sundown directly above the horizon. It is the lowest of the five bright planets almost in a straight line with Jupiter and Venus coming next and very close together, followed by Saturn and Mars higher up and similarly "paired." The four larger planets are all visible until late in the evening when one after another they set in the west.

This exceptional "once-in-a-lifetime" show goes on for several days more so there is ample time in which to observe. And once having tagged these planets, many will find it advantageous to keep track of them each night and learn their paths in the sky. Here's an excellent start for those who know nothing at all about astronomy, and it's an easy matter then to go on and learn the stars of the brighter constellations.

Normally, Mercury is a difficult object to see because it is so close to the sun that the latter's brilliant light obscures it. In pretelescope days this elusive little planet with the name and some of the tricky qualities of quicksilver was a novelty to astronomers.

Mercury has the longest day in the solar system and the shortest year. It has half and quarter phases like the moon and leads a double life as a morning star and an evening star in turn. Too close to the sun it never appears in the deep night. Today astronomers study it during the day with telescopes and photographic plates.

According to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, the early Egyptians, Greeks and Chinese mistook the evening and morning appearances of Mercury for two different planets. The Greeks called Mercury-in-the-morning, Apollo. While shifting from the morning to the evening position, Mercury can sometimes be caught as a tiny black speck sailing across the face of the sun. Such a transit will be visible Nov. 11.

The ancient stargazers distinguished Mercury as a planet rather than a star because it appeared to rove with gypsy freedom among the constellations of fixed stars. They knew five such wanderers or planets. Today we recognize nine, all appearing to move more or less rapidly because they are so close. The "fixed" stars by contrast are so distant that their motions are not visible to the casual observer.

Because it comes between the earth and the sun, Mercury has phases like that of our moon, sunlight illumining only half, a quarter, or none, of the surface visible from earth. Unlike the majority of the planets, this one is heated to the point where lead and tin would form molten seas on the side continually facing the sun while the side turned away must experience temperatures close to absolute zero. It has no moons of its own and has irked astronomers of the past two centuries by apparently defying the law of gravitation. However, Dr. Einstein has shown that it obeys relativity, hence is not utterly lawless.

N. E. Lumbermen Oppose Park Service Extension

WASHINGTON (AP)—New England forest and lumber representatives opposed Feb. 27 any extension of the National Park Service in their states, but recommended additional appropriations to combat insects. Their views on forest policy were expressed before a joint Congressional committee on Forestry.

Prof. H. H. Chapman, Yale University School of Forestry, told the Committee, however, the present policy of extending national forests, state parks, and state forests would result in the best use of New England forest areas for recreational services.

Business Hears It Must Cut Distribution Costs

Businessmen must control distribution costs as they have production costs; obsolete vehicles must be replaced; local traffic ordinances must be revised to quicken vehicular travel, and uniform state laws governing trucking must be adopted if the steady rise of distribution costs is to be stopped, George H. Scragg, Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion for the White Motor Company, declared today.

Since the introduction of steam, production costs have constantly declined and distribution costs have risen until today 59 cents of the consumer's dollar is spent in distribution, Mr. Scragg told the regular weekly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler today.

Many Trucks Obsolete

"More than 40 per cent of the motor trucks in this country are obsolete, outmoded, and inefficient," Mr. Scragg said. "The waste incurred by the use of these vehicles is not confined to the vehicles themselves, involving higher repair costs or greater fuel costs. There is a far greater waste in using a vehicle so unsuited to present day needs and so unfitted to do the particular job to be done."

Referring to transportation conditions as affected by traffic laws Mr. Scragg asserted:

"I believe that traffic can be handled more efficiently with even a greater degree of safety than we have today, if the businessman will turn his attention to this problem and have some voice in its solution."

The speaker recommended a study of local traffic conditions by the Chamber of Commerce or Traffic Club.

Businessmen should see, Mr. Scragg continued, that State laws governing trucking are uniform so that goods can move freely from State to State without restriction.

No Truck Legal in Every State

"There is not a motor truck built that can legally travel in every one of the 48 States," he declared. "We are rapidly setting up barriers between States and these barriers are tending to increase the cost of transacting business."

Decrying the diversion of funds collected in taxes from truck operators, the speaker said, "One out of every eight dollars paid in taxes by the motor vehicle user is now used for other than road purposes."

Discussing the railroad-truck controversy Mr. Scragg pointed out that motor transport handles 5 per cent of the Nation's transport business and the railroads 66 per cent. The trucking industry which the railroads refer to as "subsidized," he said, paid $417,500,000 in taxes in 1937 compared to the railroads' $325,000,000.

Inquiry Into Electric Rates In Charlestown Asked For

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had before him today a letter from Representative James P. McDevitt (D), of Boston, calling upon the Governor to launch an investigation of electric rates charged by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in the sector of Charlestown which it serves.

Mr. McDevitt asked Governor Saltonstall to bring the matter to the attention of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. He cited for the basis of his complaints against Consolidated Gas figures released in Washington by the Federal Power Commission after a survey of electric rates in cities of 50,000 or more population.

The Commission claimed that its survey showed that "publicly owned utilities rendered the lowest bills." In substantiation of this, comparative figures were made public which showed the Nation's highest and lowest typical electric rates. On this list, in the 500-kilowatt-hour category, the Commission pointed to the price differential between Tacoma, Wash., electric rates at $5.30 and that part of Boston served by the Consolidated Gas Company at $17.10, terming these the lowest and highest rates for this class of service in the country.

Says Governor Should Act

In his letter to the Governor, Mr. McDevitt said: "If the release by the Federal Power Commission as it appears in the local press is true, it is high time that you called upon the Public Utilities Commission for an investigation of the amazing rate charged my people by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

"The exploitation as pursued by this local utilities company demands immediate action," Mr. McDevitt continued. "As Governor of this Commonwealth, it is your duty to call on the Department of Public Utilities for action. I respectfully request that you do so."

Alan Cunningham, treasurer of the gas company, however, this morning termed figures revealed in the Federal Power Commission's survey as "accurate as far as they go, but they do not tell the whole story." Mr. Cunningham stated that the charge of $17.10—which is the company's rate for 500 kilowatt-hours in the Charlestown district—is not open to comparison with the much lower rate in Tacoma because Consoldated Gas has no customers at this rate on this service.

Asked why the company had no customers on the 500 kilowatt-hour service, Mr. Cunningham revealed that this was because the gas rate for the same service was cheaper—being in the neighborhood of $12. Thus, it would be uneconomical for customers to use the 500 kilowatt-hour service—known as the electric water heating rate—when they could heat by gas for considerably less, the gas company official explained.

Mr. Cunningham also told how Consolidated Gas Company came to provide electrical service in Charlestown. In 1931, he said, Consolidated obtained control of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company which previously had serviced certain Charlestown and Somerville districts. Having taken over the gas service, Consolidated found itself with an electric service to supply in addition, and decided to continue the service.

To do so, Mr. Cunningham explained, Consolidated Gas bought electrical current from the Boston Edison Company and retailed it to Charlestown consumers as the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company had done formerly. The number of patrons, he pointed out, is small—numbering only about 7,500, out of several hundred thousand electrical customers in the whole Boston area.

This means, in effect, that in taking over the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company, the Consolidated Gas absorbed its only competitor in this district.

Comparison Called Unfair

Replying to the Federal Power Commision's assertion that municipally-owned utilities are characterized by lower rates—and therfore more economical for the public—Mr. Cunningham declared that it is unfair to make a comparison between Tacoma's electric utility system and Consolidated Gas's electrical activities in Charlestown, even if the rates quoted by the Commision for the two cities were properly parallel.

He called attention to the fact that the Federal Government has had a great deal to do with power projects in the State of Washington. "Federal dams," he said, "built with public funds have added considerably to the power sources of that district. Naturally, power that is in part supported by national taxation is cheaper for the consumer, who is paying part of his power bill in terms of taxes."

Mr. Cunningham also said that whether or not Tacoma had power of this sort, it is close enough to sections which do have Government-subsidized power to force its rate down lower than the normal rate of a privately-owned utility.

A Sponge Is 'Hardware'

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Claire Ring of Boston

Posing in mammoth sponge at the forty-seventh annual convention and hardware exhibit of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association, Inc., at the Hotel Statler.

Hardware Men Show 'Latest' In Line of Modern Gadgets

Looking forward to 1940 as a year for much activity about the house for the average family, more than 100 manufacturers and jobbers are exhibiting their latest household appliances at the forty-seventh annual convention and hardware exhibit of the New England Hardware Dealers Association, Inc., which opened this morning at the Hotel Statler, and will continue through Thursday.

Evidence of the better times that appear to be in prospect, are 23 new exhibitors entering the show for the first time this year, bringing the total up considerably beyond the usual number.

What do the merchandising methods of tomorrow hold with relation to the independent hardware dealer? That is the question, as put by Hubert A. Meier, Secretary of the Association, which will sound the theme of the show this week. New officers will be elected and three new members will be admitted to the "25 Year Club," an association of members who have exhibited for 25 consecutive years.

Advertising on Agenda

Something new in advertising methods is now in the wind, according to one exhibitor, and will doubtless come up for serious discussion during the meetings. It is the proposal that the manufacturer advertise his products direct to the consumer instead of through the dealer. This is the first time in the history of hardware merchandising, said this exhibitor, that there has been a movement in this direction.

Improvements for the house, inside and out, feature in the exhibitors' booths. The man about the house, wondering whether he ought to renew the window screens this spring, will find just what he is looking for in the new galvanized screening just out. It is a wire that is not only galvanized, but is given a coat of enamel which makes it doubly durable.

The housewife will register equal enthusiasm over the ostrich feather duster for Venetian blinds just on the market. With a long handle of bamboo, this duster is light to handle and will do a thorough cleaning job without leaving streaks. The increasing popularity of Venetian blinds calls for something different in the way of a duster, and the manufacturer believes this is the answer.

Newest of Everything

Manufacturers are out with a new line of mops in pastel shades which, they say is becoming popular under the catchy sales lines that these shades "bring joy into the work."

Sports dealers find that badminton racquets are one of the biggest lines they sell now due to the tremendous increase in interest in this game during the last year or two. Model airplanes top the list for youngsters.

News locks, knockers, door chimes, garden tools, and gadgets for both the feminine and masculine interests about the home will attract the eager attention of buyers from all over New England who "come to market," as it were, to do their annual shopping.

Budget Flood Figure Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Putting the House economy drive to a severe test, the Appropriations Committee trimmed $2,051,540 today from the Budget Bureau's already sharply reduced allowance for navigation projects during the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Despite the traditional generosity of Congress to rivers and harbors work, and the Army engineers' warning that the budget estimate itself was insufficient to permit an economical program, the Committee pared the figures for new waterway improvements by $700,000 and the fund for maintenance of existing projects by $1,351,540.

With these reductions, the recommended appropriations were $42,421,510 for maintenance.

For general flood control, the Committee recommended the full budget estimate of $70,000,000, and for flood control in the Mississippi Valley $30,000,000 allowed by the budget.

A fight to boost the figures for both flood control and rivers and harbors above committee recommendations was expected in the House. It was reported that all Committee members did not agree to the reductions.

The Committee report said that if Congress continued to appropriate at the rate of $70,000,000 a year, the general flood control program as now authorized would be completed in another six years.

Acting on advice of Army engineers, the Senate Commerce Committee approved a resolution by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) Connecticut to authorize a $249,000 extension of the Connecticut River project, involving the construction of levees and dykes at East Hartford, Conn.

Drive to Boost State Share In Dog Bets Opens

Bill urges 8 per cent of betting receipts for state with 6½ per cent for tracks.

A campaign to increase the State share of dog-race betting receipts from 3½ to 8½ per cent and to cut the tracks' share from 11½ to 6½ per cent was opened by John L. Feeney, Cambridge lawyer today, when, through Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, he filed enabling legislation.

At the same time Mr. Feeney, who gained prominence when he won a Supreme Judicial Court victory over the Suffolk Downs horse track in a test case in which the Court ruled the track had retained too much breakage, addressed a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, urging him to provide for consideration of the measure this year if a special session is held.

Recently Mr. Feeney demanded that the State Racing Commission collect from the horse and dog tracks the $1,000,000 in breakage which the court ruled was retained by the tracks illegally. As yet the Commission has taken no action except to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Feeney's letter.

Writes to Governor

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall Mr. Feeney pointed out that "the Commonwealth has found it necessary to disown its partner in this business of dog racing," obviously referring to the recent decision of the Racing Commission by which it turned down applications for 1940 dates of three dog racing associations because the Commission was not satisfied with the ownership of the tracks.

"The fact that new licenses are to be issued would appear to put the Commonwealth in a position to insist on a larger share of the fantastic profits of dog racing," Mr. Feeney wrote. "If I interpret public opinion correctly the electorate is in no mood to tolerate a repetition of the solicitude for dog track interests in the 1939 Legislature.

Huge Profits Cited

"Horse tracks manage very nicely on 6½ per cent. The contention that dog tracks, with their relatively insignificant investment, cannot exist on 6½ per cent is utterly preposterous, in view of recent and imminent disclosures about dog track profits, such a contention was and is an insult to public intelligence."

Mr. Feeney estimated the State share of dog race betting receipts would be increased about $1,000,000 annually if an 8½ per cent tax were adopted. He stated that the tax "would cut the present fantastic profits and thus to some extent emasculate dog racing as a potential source of corruption."

Boston to Get Western Lard On Plan of the FSCC

Lard has been added to the list of commodities made available in Boston through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and 30 carloads are to be brought here from the Middle West in March, John C. Stocker, State Administrator for the Corporation, said today.

The lard will be distributed to welfare recipients in the usual way, through FSCC depots in Massachusetts.

Meanwhile the City of Springfield—only Massachusetts community to use the food stamp plan of distribution—is entering wholeheartedly into its operation, Mr. Stocker declared. The system is working so well that the Federal Government has been requested to make Springfield the scene of the first experiment with the "cotton stamp plan" for distribution of the cotton surplus.

February Records Its Coldest Day

Scores of steaming automobile radiators, heavily frosted window panes, and the squeak of frozen snow under foot, bore out the mercury's readings this morning that New England was experiencing its coldest day in February. In outlying Boston districts the thermometer scuttled down to the zero mark while points in northern New England recorded sub-zero readings.

Northfield, Vt., headquarters of Jack Frost's freezing plant in New England, saw the mercury dip to an official 21 below. Hinsdale, in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, reported an unofficial 28 below.

Meanwhile, from Nova Scotia came reports that Cape Breton Island was struck by a blizzard last night, which crippled transportation and drove the 2600-ton freighter, Mill Hill, ashore at Louisburg harbor.

The gale was reported as reaching a 50-mile velocity at its peak. Automobile and railroad traffic suffered delays because of blocked right-of-way. The wind also damaged communication and power lines, according to company officials, plunging certain sections into darkness early this morning.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
The Lane sisters in "Four Wives." 3:25, 6:25, 9:50. Also "The Return of Dr. X," with Humphrey Bogart and Wayne Morris 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15 Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Exeter—
"Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane, Wayne Morris and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Parole Fixer," with William Henry and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also Tomorrow: Grace Moore in "Louise." "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Reno," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Lewis Stone. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence," with Boris Karloff. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Big Guy," featuring Victor Mclaglen. 10 a. m., 2, 6, 10:00. Stage Show: 1:05, 5:03, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy. Scollay: 10:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. Scollay 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. Modern 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling." Sidney Franklin's "Ski Chase," "Topnotch Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," starring Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 1:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling"; Alaska, travelogue; Peter Smith; Francis Carroll's orchestra; Donald Duck and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

University—
Johnny Downs in "Laugh It Off." 1:30, 4:45, 8:20. Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "The March of Time." 4:30 and 8. Tomorrow: "You Can't Take It With You," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 4 Walt Disney.

Uptown—
"Remember the Night," with Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck. 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 2:35, 6:15, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier in "Wuthering Heights." Also March of Time. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Sanromá-Burgin-Bedetti Trio. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Chamber music by the Ensemble Groups under the direction of Mme. Chardon. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Also at 2 o'clock guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Mrs. Tanner. At 3 o'clock illustrated lecture by Dr. Edgell on "The High Renaissance (Florentine Painting of the Renaissance).

Stars to Shine In Ice Fete For the Finns

Miss Erna Anderson, Norwegian skating star, is only one of a number of headline artists of the ice who will appear at the Finnish Relief Fund Ice Carnival to be put on March 7-10 by the Skating Club of Boston at the Club's rink on Soldiers Field Road, Brighton.

With these stars will appear the best skaters on the roster of the Club, including Joan Tozzer, who recently won the national title for the third successive year, Polly Blodgett, Gretchen Merrill, Dorothy Glazier, Richard Hapgood, George Hill, Jimmy Madden and many other local celebrities.

An animal carnival, featuring a number of small skaters in costume, will open the show. Ballets will follow, Joan in silver with her escort of pages, an elaborate 18th century drawing room fantasy, and comedy specialties.

The drawing room number will open with a minuet, featuring Miss Anderson, change to a waltz ensemble, introduce Pierre Brunet and Andree Joly, set the stage for a Swiss number and then go to "swing" and finally a ballet arranged for the "Rhapsody in Blue."

Word came today that in addition to the talent already signed the Club will present Alfred Trenkler, of Vienna, who will appear twice in the show and who is one of the leading comedians among skaters. Mr. Trenkler, himself the winner of many medals in Europe for figure skating, burlesques this type of skating and in so doing tumbles and bounces about all over the rink. Mr. Trenkler never did fancy skating until he was 19, but leaped into fame, winning the Austrian national title one year later.

Judge Quits Council

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today received the resignation of Judge Charles L. Hibbard from the Massachusetts Judicial Council. Judge Hibbard sent his resignation from the Council to the Governor yesterday when he returned to duty on his Pittsfield District Court bench following a three-months absence.

MOUNTAINS OF Fun

Lift your mind out of the routine up to the mountains only a few miles away. There's sparkling snow, dazzling beauty — weekends full of fun up there. Why not — right now — telephone friends, make reservations, make a joyous event in your life? The rates for out-of-town calls are especially low evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

'SEA LEVEL' RATES on out-of-town calls

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NO. CONWAY, N. H.	85¢	45¢
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BOSTON AND CONCORD, N. H.	$3.64	$2.95	You Save	.69
BOSTON AND NO. CONWAY, N. H.	$6.88	$5.55	You Save	$1.33
BOSTON AND ROCKLAND, ME.	$9.72	$7.80	You Save	$1.92
BOSTON AND White River Jct., Vt.	$7.14	$5.75	You Save	$1.39
BOSTON AND BANGOR, ME.	$12.30	$9.90	You Save	$2.40
BOSTON AND FITCHBURG, MASS.	$2.46	$2.00	You Save	.46

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BOSTON and MAINE

SAVE MONEY NOW! Buy these 3-day round trip coach tickets at 2c a mile. Or buy 60-day round trip coach tickets at 2¼c a mile.

Feature Skating Club Carnival

By a Staff Photographer

To Help Swell Relief Fund March 7-10

Left to right—Cherry Nichols, Betsy Nichols and Jean Tozzer, leaders in skating, at the rink on Soldiers Field Road, Brighton

Ouster of Lupien Demanded On Civil Service Charges

Institution of ouster proceedings against Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, on charges of flagrant violations of the civil service laws was demanded today by Miss Marion C. Nichols, Secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League, in a letter sent to the State Civil Service Commission.

Miss Nichols, an expert on civil service laws, called upon the Commission to conduct a public hearing on the charges, inasmuch as the Commission, headed by William H. Bixby, is the appointing and removing authority.

The present charges are that Mr. Lupien has authorized the continued employment of provisional State employees beyond the legal 180-day period, which expired on Feb. 10. The employees are said to have been continued in most cases because civil service lists for permanent appointment have not been established. Miss Nichols asserts the lists are long overdo.

Basis for Demands

Miss Nichols, in her letter demanding a public hearing, charged among other things that in numerous cases Mr. Lupien had failed to establish eligible lists "thereby seriously endangering the public welfare, convenience, and safety of this Commonwealth, and subjecting State and city employees to loss of salary, and subjecting State and city appointing officials to personal suits for recovery of certain salaries as well as to civil suits for violation of the civil service law with a penalty of from $100 to $1,000."

Miss Nichols indicated that if the Civil Service Commission refused to hold the public hearing, she would seek the filing of petition signed by 10 citizens to force the hearing, as provided in the statute.

Informed of Miss Nichols' plans, Mr. Lupien said: "As far as I am concerned, she can have the hearing. If she thinks I can plug all the holes in the civil service laws at one time, she's wrong. If she knew of the violations we are stopping, she might have something to talk about. I'm going to devote my time to stopping these violations, not talking about them."

Meanwhile, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, halted salary rises totaling $5,280 a year to seven departmental social workers, one of whom has been serving as Chief Supervisor and the other six as District Supervisors pending establishment of civil service lists from which permanent appointments may be made. Examinations to establish the lists were held last July but the results are being held up because of appeals from the marks.

Threatened with a Supreme Judicial Court suit over continued employment of these workers at the higher salaries beyond the 180-day limit for provisional workers, Mr. Rotch dropped the workers back to their former social worker ratings and decreased their salaries as of Feb. 1. But at the same time he reserved the right to restore the difference between the salaries of the two ratings if the Court decides in favor of the Department.

Protection for Workers

The suit has been threatened by Miss Nichols, although Mr. Rotch said he actually learned of the plans from another party. He explained that if the suit were decided against him, he would be forced to finance the salary increases out of his own pocket beyond the 180-day period, therefore he cut the salaries. The action also was taken, he said, to protect the workers.

Employees involved are Miss Flora E. Burton who as Chief Supervisor had received a $10 weekly raise to make her salary $3,780 annually; Miss Minna J. Detsch, Frederick M. Coughlan, Miss Rosa Rabinow and Harold W. McCauley, District Supervisors who have been receiving $245 a month but now are dropping back to $180 a month as social workers, and William R. Manchester and Fred J. Rice, District Supervisors, who have been dropped from $245 to $180 because of their return to their former rating as aid and settlement workers.

Third Term Big Issue In N. H. Primary

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27 (AP)—New Hampshire's first-in-the-Nation Democratic presidential primary on March 12 shaped up definitely today as President Roosevelt against the field, with the third term standing out as the chief issue.

The battle lines were drawn by the action of Robert C. Murchie, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in filing a complete slate of Delegates pledged to President Roosevelt, and by the subsequent refusal of several prominent Democrats to go along with the Party organization.

Three candidates have entered as pledged to Postmaster General James A. Farley, and one under the banners of Vice-President John N. Garner, but the bulk of the opposition to President Roosevelt's candidacy thus far has come from three unpledged candidates, all of them active in New Hampshire politics.

They are Robert H. Sanderson, minority leader of the New Hampshire House last year, State Tax Commissioner John G. Marston, and State Liquor Commissioner John S. Hurley.

Mr. Sanderson, asserting that President Roosevelt had done a "grand job" and had started "many necessary reforms," said, nevertheless, that he was "seriously opposed to a third term," and added:

"There must be many Democrats in New Hampshire who would prefer to send delegates to the convention who will be free to listen to the discussions, hear the whole story, and then act in a way which would seem to be for the best interests of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Hurley, too, has expressed "unalterable opposition" to a third term.

Mr. Murchie, on the other hand, declared that "the present situation, both nationally and internationally, more or less indicates the candidacy of President Roosevelt. He is in close touch with affairs, both at home and abroad, and in my opinion he understands conditions better than it is possible for any other man to understand them."

Delegates elected as pledged, under state law, must stick with their candidates until released. Therefore, at least five delegates will go to the convention pledged to President Roosevelt, inasmuch as there are only seven candidates in the field who are not pledged to him. There are 12 places to be filled.

U. S. 'Gas' Taxes In Force 21 Years

Celebrating the anniversary of a tax is not usually popular with the public—which would rather forget the dates when taxes begin. Nevertheless, the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee calls attention to the fact that Feb. 24 was the twenty-first birthday of the inauguration of the American gasoline tax. The reason for the celebrating? Because gasoline taxes have helped take America "out of the mud."

Massachusetts motorists alone are estimated to have paid out more than $225,000,000 in gasoline taxes to the State and Federal Governments. For the whole United States, in 21 years gasoline taxes paid are estimated at more than $9,000,000,000. "These billions of dollars have taken America out of the mud and have provided immense social and economic benefits to all the people," says J. Ernest Kerr, Secretary of the Petroleum Industries Committee. However, he admits that the tax is at present "fat" and that if it continues at today's rate, it will "break the backs of our motorists."

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BOSTON

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, Feb. 28

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. "What Is Americanism?"

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "Stars, Galaxies, and the Cosmos," Prof. Harlow B. Shapley.

8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

9:15 p. m.—Special program: Concert from Jordan Hall with Jesus Maria Sanroma, Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti, soloists of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; commentary in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Workmen's Choir. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—7:15 p. m.—"It's That Man Again." Variety GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies: Rome Police Band; "L'Istituto Forianini" talk in Italian; Italian Lesson. 2RO: 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light music. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

London—9 p. m.—Talk, "What is this Freedom?" GSC, 9.59meg., 31.3m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.3m.; DJC, 6.03meg., 49.8m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.3m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Court Is Urged For Juveniles In R. I. Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27—Rhode Island needs a separate Juvenile Court if the rising tide of delinquency among children is to be checked, according to Charles I. Burt, Executive Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as he announced the launching of a movement in support of a bill now pending in the Legislature authorizing its creation.

Although supported by most of the leading social service organizations of the State, the plan for a Juvenile Court was temporarily side-tracked when Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's commission, named to study the problem, reported against it.

Despite this opposition, a bill indorsed by the Council of Social Agencies was introduced in both branches of the General Assembly, where it was referred to the judiciary committees.

The campaign on behalf of a Juvenile Court was formally opened last night with a mass meeting here.

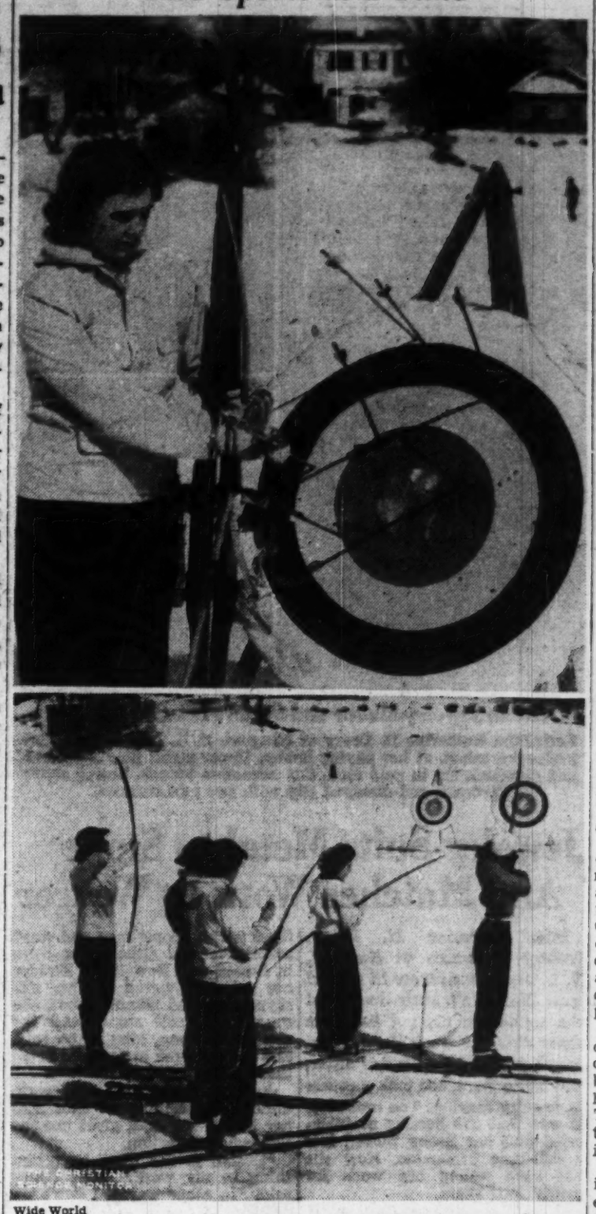
Already Mr. Burt disclosed the children's division of the Council of Social Agencies has petitioned the General Assembly for open hearings on the bill. Indorsements of the Juvenile Court idea continue to pour in. Among the more prominent indorsements are from the State Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Council of Churches for Social Action, the Women's Republican League, the Rhode Island League of Women Voters, and many racial, labor and veteran groups.

Two District Court Judges, Luigi De Pasquale, Sixth District Court, Providence, and Louis V. Dunn, Eighth District Court, Cranston, who during the past two years have handled the bulk of juvenile cases, also have publicly indorsed the proposal. They both indorsed the report of the commission named to study the problem in 1938, by the then Governor, Robert E. Quinn, which unanimously voted to recommend the adoption of a district Juvenile Court system.

Mr. Burt stressed the fact that the present commission is made up of lawyers as against the former commission consisting of members "with a socialized, instead of a legalized, viewpoint." He held that it was impossible for a group of lawyers with no social service experience to understand the problems involved.

The Governor's commission based its adverse report on the statement that juvenile delinquency was decreasing slightly and the problems were being efficiently handled in the District Courts. The expense of two special judges, social workers and clerks, was also cited as an objection.

Two Sports at a Time



Wide World

Archery on Skis at Lasell

Top—Miss Jane Ryder of Schenectady, N. Y., examines her high score. Bottom—Students line up on the archery range in snow sports equipment.

Seeking a new way to continue their practice in archery and yet not break through the deep snow blanketing the range, Lasell College students in Auburndale, Mass., have turned to a new use for skis. Two sports are thus combined and the bow-pullers are able to continue their summer sport through the aid of winter equipment. Results were highly satisfactory and the experiment will be continued on good days during the winter.

State Legion Head Gets National Job

Ralph H. Lavers, State Commander of the American Legion, last night resigned this post to accept the position of National Field Secretary in New England for the American Legion. The new job pays $4,000 a year.

National Adjutant Frank Samuels notified Mr. Lavers of his new appointment after the selection had been made on the recommendation of E. V. Cliff, Chief of the National Rehabilitation Committee; Burt L. Halligan, Director of the National Field Service; Watson B. Miller, National Director of Rehabilitation; and Raymond J. Kelley, National Commander of the American Legion.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Network talk	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.:	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	comment	orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	Song recital
8:45 Heirs": sketch	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	Goldcoast Riders
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	Network speakers	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15 "We, the People"	Enoch Crosby	Popular quiz	War news, from France	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	Concert Hall of the	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	Air": recordings	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or-	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Chicago hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Income tax talk	Over"; "Does the Amer.	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Youth Congress Speak	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Les Concert Sympho-	"The Islanders"
10:45 Music; weather	for American Youth?"	house": drama; music	niques de Montreal"	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Address, Paul V. McNutt	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Address, Paul V. McNutt	"Day's End": music
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	comedy songs, patter	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 'Rhythm, Romance'	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	Breakfast Club"; Don	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	tra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson, sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama	"Mellow Music"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers Forum	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Girl Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Listen to the Band"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Concert Hall":	Marjorie Mills, house-	"It Happened in 1915"	P. De Forest, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	hold talk	Willie Hartzell's Orch.	Military Band
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	Presenting Ramona
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"Grimm's Daughters"	"Scrapbook Stories"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Informal interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Concert
4:00 Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sport comment	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	Paul Barron's Orch.	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Hollywood Playhouse;	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	"The Bride's Waltz"	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Three Dukes of Rhythm
8:45 drama; war news.	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	The Argentines
9:00 Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 music; John Gar-	mystery drama	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 field in "Small	"Remember the Met";	len Art Players; inter-	Yale Dramatic Series:	
9:45 Miracle"; comment	interviews; music	views; orchestra	"Success Story"	
10:00 Glen Miller's Or	Roy Shields Review	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Henry H. Hill	Roy Shields Review	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orches-	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Network sports	News Service

'Tech' Students Aiding Others In Boys' Work

Starting with a ping pong table and some old mattresses in three unheated, windowless rooms in Charlestown, the Boys' Work Division of Technology Christian Association, in a little over two years, has developed into one of the largest and most enthusiastic groups engaged in extracurricular activity at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In the makeshift gymnasium and clubroom progress was made during the first winter. The boys were taught gymnastic stunts and wrestling. Some were interested in natural science, so the students borrowed or made apparatus and performed simple experiments. A few became absorbed in elementary craft work. One student, who had been interested in philately for years, made up small packets of stamps and gave them away as nuclei for a number of budding collections.

Interest Grows Wider

Joseph Greenberg, co-Director of boys' work and a senior at Technology, was one of this first band of workers. With a natural ability for organization, he started to build up clubs in Chicago when he was a small boy. He has been at it ever since. "Joe" intends to make mechanical engineering and boys' work share his time even after he graduates in June.

With the increased interest of others in the work, facilities are now much improved. It is no longer a question of cramped, dark quarters. Settlement houses and Y. M. C. A.'s all over the City have opened their doors to these students, and the equipment now available is a far cry from the discarded mattresses and the ping-pong table.

Last year 45 men and 2 girl students gave two hours weekly to club work that reached over 550 boys and girls in 13 settlement houses. At present nearly 100 Technology undergraduates are thus engaged in Boston and vicinity, and many more are needed.

Many of the leaders arrange outing trips for overnight or week ends. Many of the youngsters have never been outside the City. Day excursions are made to the New England Museum of Natural History, the Christian Science Publishing House, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other buildings. Occasionally passes are secured for athletic events, lectures or concerts.

Dr. Compton a Member

Boys' work is student managed by a division of the T. C. A. with a Director, three Co-Directors, and a Secretary. The division disburses $1,000 to send 100 underprivileged boys to camp for two weeks each summer. These boys are selected from groups with which the Technology leaders work during the winter.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., who is a sponsor and honorary member of the Boys' Work Division, has thus expressed its aims: "I fully believe that every person's usefulness as well as happiness depends to a great extent upon his participation in some cause which is larger than himself and in which his interest can be purely altruistic. Furthermore, I believe that this attitude can be accomplished through practice."

Quincy's Mayor Submits Budget

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy has recommended to the City Council an increased budget for 1940 which, exclusive of the estimates for the city hospital and school department, totals $2,557,748. Expenditures for the same items in 1939 totaled $2,542,654.

The feature of the 1940 budget estimates prepared by the Mayor is provision for increases in salary for nearly all clerks in City Hall in what was termed a "new salary scale" to conform with recommendations of the city salary survey committee.

The Mayor also included an item of $5,000 for the American Legion convention this summer, $2,500 for architects' plans for a new proposed Trade School, a $250,000 loan order for municipal relief, and increases in police and fire department wage schedules to allow raises not yet confirmed by the council but not including enough to provide the extra day off in six instead of seven desired by fire and police officers.

Boston Uses More Bay State Milk

According to United States Department of Agriculture figures released by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, Massachusetts milk producers have showed a continued gain in the proportion of milk sold to Greater Boston dealers.

During January, 1940, Bay State producers shipped 3,135,960 quarts of milk into the Boston market, an increase of nearly 12 per cent over the same month in 1939. The January, 1940, receipts of Massachusetts milk as a percentage of total receipts in the Boston market, however, showed only a 1 per cent increase over the corresponding month in 1939.

G. O. P. Rank-and-File To Voice Its Views

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 27 (AP)—The first of several public meetings arranged by the Republican State Committee to afford "rank-and-filers" of the party a chance to suggest planks for the 1940 campaign platform will be held here March 5. A resolutions committee will consider the suggestions at the State convention in Portland April 4.

Washington, Mass., Postmaster Proves Champion Re-addresser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BECKET, Mass.—Re-addressing mail to Supreme Court Justices, Senators and other famous figures in the Nation's capital is only one of the many duties which have given Matthew D. E. Tower a busy 25 years as postmaster of Becket and Washington, Mass. He retired recently, but if you're looking for him during the day you're as likely to find him at the Post Office as at his home.

One of the postal peculiarities of the Becket-Washington District, he explained in an interview, is that practically every mail brings letters and packages sent by absent-minded or ignorant persons to "Washington, Mass.," when they mean to send them to Washington, D. C.

To the third-class post office in the Berkshire Hills comes important-looking mail addressed to Congressmen, Senators and many others connected with the Government. Even the Postmaster-General's name is occasionally seen on letters which must be forwarded. Furthermore, mail which should go to the State of Washington sometimes has a brief stop-over in Becket.

Not Fault of Service

Mr. Tower, a loyal service man, was careful to explain that such mail is misdirected by the senders, and is not mis-sent by the postal service. Many of the letters, by the way, are misaddressed to Massachusetts by clerks of Federal departments in Washington, D. C., and have to go right back there. Presumably some of the clerks are from Massachusetts and are too used to writing "Mass." on envelopes to have the "D. C." habit yet.

One of the most interesting of these "official" pieces of mail came to Becket a short while before Mr. Tower retired. It was a package addressed to Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court, and because it was broken, Mr. Tower was able to see it contained a guinea hen, apparently sent to grace the Justice's holiday table. True to the code of the Post Office Department, Mr. Tower swallowed hard and sent it down to D. C. The fowl, by the way, came all the way from Virginia.

Mr. Tower told of the way the Becket-Washington post office was raised to a third-class rating. A few years ago, Camp Greylock, a summer camp for boys, was established in Becket. A camp rule that every boy must write a daily letter to his family so swelled the volume of mail through the local post office that it raised the rating to third class rank, the rating being based on the circulation of mails in a given locality. Mr. Tower is grateful to the camp for the added income which came to him because of the change.

The day Mr. Tower was interviewed he had received from Postmaster-General James A. Farley the latter's personal congratulations on his long and faithful service, along with an autographed photo. Mr. Tower is himself a lifelong Democrat, but friends on the Republican Town Committee of Becket saw to it that every four years, he was recommended for re-appointment to Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, whose period in office has spanned the same years as Mr. Tower's.

Took New Examination

The rise to a third-class office, while raising Mr. Tower's salary, also made a political appointment of the postmaster's position, and he was obliged to take a second Civil Service examination to keep his job. His first one had been taken under the Wilson Administration in 1914, and in 1938 he took a third one, non-competitive this time. Postal inspectors, who circulate to check up on the work of the various post offices, have given Mr. Tower's postmastership ratings ranging from 95 to 100 per cent every time, the last inspection made resulting in a 98.8 per cent mark.

The most exciting period of the work in Becket was during the 1927 flood, when the office was wrecked by river waters and a case of mail, including $2,800 in cash, checks and money orders for the local tax collector, was swept into the west branch of the Westfield River. Everything was saved except one C. O. D. parcel worth $2. As far as Mr. Tower can remember, Becket and Washington did not miss any deliveries or collections in those turbulent days, as his daughter carried the mail between the town office and Pittsfield. The same thing had to be done during the 1936 flood.

Pre-Views of the Spring Flower Show

P. E. Genereux

Summer to Bloom in Mechanics Building

Left—Miss Rosanne Foss of Wakefield poses beside a clump of azaleas from the Cherry Hill Nurseries, which will exhibit at the Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, March 11-16.

Right—Sherman W. Eddy of Hartford, Conn., beside a lilac forced for use in the Old Mill feature at the show.

Boston Faces Record Tax Rate On Budget Upped by Snow Cost

A tax rate of at least $41 a thousand for Boston, which is $1.10 above the 1939 rate, looms for City property owners because of budget recommendations of Mayor Tobin for maintenance of City and county departments, plus the cost of snow removal, now an important added item of expense.

These facts became known today, following announcement of a survey of appropriations by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which Fred A. Dakin is Chairman.

Meanwhile, observers at City Hall saw prospects of the highest tax rate in the history of Boston, following release of official figures showing that the two big snow storms have already run up a snow removal bill of $1,135,000—or 70 cents in the tax rate.

The Chamber's estimate of a tax rate "well above" $41 was based on earlier official estimates of $800,000 as the cost of the storms Before the first blizzard, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau forecast a $41 rate. It was believed that both these estimates would be boosted above the previous all-time record tax rate of $41.30 in 1938 by the latest snow removal figures.

The City budget, despite pruning, is far from being "irreducible," declares the Committee, which attacks the costs of the City printing plant, the City Record, the City Messenger, the payroll of the Library Department, and lack of centralized control over several City and county departments. The Committee urges that the number of Constables hired on a year-to-year basis should be reduced, and that functions of similar character should be consolidated to eliminate nonessential activities.

Findings of the Committee, in addition to the definite indication that Boston property owners face higher taxes again this year, include:

1. Despite this tax rate increase, the City's expenses in 1940 will exceed income for the eighth consecutive year, and it will be necessary to borrow extensively to effect a balance.

2. The cumulative balance of this "deficit borrowing" exceeded $48,000,000 by the end of 1939, the highest on record.

3. Real estate valuation continues to shrink with no sign of abating, and welfare costs remain at a high level.

4. Operating costs in Boston's City Government have been consistently among the highest, when compared with those in other large cities on a per capita basis, and no convincing reason therefor has been advanced.

5. The above factors, plus the uncertainties of world economic conditions, make imperative the utmost economy in expenditures.

"In fairness, certain points must be conceded," Mr. Dakin said. "The 1940 allowances show more prudent policies than those of previous Administrations.

The effects of the economies instituted in recent years are apparent. This year's appropriations must include certain unavoidable additional costs such as for election functions, higher commodity prices, and extraordinary construction outlays. And the obstacles in the way of retrenchment due to the lack of centralized control over several City and county departments must be given due weight.

"This condition must be corrected if we are to have lower costs," Mr. Dakin said.

"But after all these concessions are made, we believe that the 1940 allowances should have reflected more rapid progress in the administrative improvements, and changes in laws and policies, which would have permitted retrenchment in City costs. The expectations of 1938 have not been realized yet.

"When criticism of the failure to economize is expressed by private groups, they are challenged to show where further cuts can be made. We anticipate that challenge by saying that real economy cannot be brought about by hurried and superficial slashes during the budget-making period."

Introducing:

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See Demonstration at Booth #38 Hardware Dealers' Show Hotel Statler, Boston Feb. 27, 28 and 29

McMasters Files Slate Of Delegates

William H. McMasters, thorn in Republican sides during the 1938 gubernatorial campaign until he abandoned his independent candidacy to support Leverett Saltonstall, has arisen once more to plague Republican official circles by filing a list of delegates-at-large, with alternates, to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. McMasters, as President of the National Old Age Pensions, Inc., filed the slate late yesterday pledged to support of the Social Security Act and passage of an old-age pensions bill.

The McMasters group will be opposing the official unpledged slate drafted under the guidance of the Republican State Committee and thus presages a delegates fight at the April 30 Presidential primaries.

N. E. Flower Show Opens in Boston March 11

Thousands of flowers, from orchids to crocuses, as well as multitudes of trees and shrubs, are now being forced into full perfection of blossom in more than 100 greenhouses in New England and Canada for the opening of the sixty-ninth New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Only a few days are left before the doors of Mechanics Building open to the public on March 11 and thus the gardeners are hastening their plant material to perfection.

Meanwhile, a small army of carpenters, masons, plumbers and electricians are starting work to build the various displays which the show will feature. The dusty acres of the six great halls of the building must be transformed in a twinkling into a spring setting and, before the gardeners can set out their trees, shrubs and plants, the fountains, brooks, walls, terraces, ledges and houses must all be constructed.

This year an unusual amount of this type of construction work is necessary. One feature, for example, has already consumed more than a year's work. It consists of three parts. First, seen as at a distance, is an old New England village, complete with church and school after the traditional manner and set in green hills bright with flowers and stately with trees. A pond in the foreground mirrors the curves of the hills and reflects the colors of the flowers.

Old Mill Grinds

Second, is an old water mill, brought from a Connecticut byway by Sherman Eddy of Providence. Across the pond, an old dam has been reconstructed, even the granite boulders being covered with mosses and ferns, wet with spray from the waterfall which tumbles over the spillway. The mill itself, off to one side, supports a lichened old wheel which creaks and splashes away as merrily as if it was not more than 100 years old.

Third, is a grouping of a dozen modern gardens, tied into the other two divisions by means of a little brook which winds through banks bright with shrubs and flowers. These gardens, planned to demonstrate to amateur gardeners how they can make their own properties better and brighter, consist of all types of plantings from a wild bog garden and a naturalistic ledge planting, to formal and terrace gardens, including as well such plantings as "outdoor living rooms."

Roses will be featured at this show as never before. The Garden Clubs have undertaken to plant the largest garden of roses suitable for outdoor culture in New England that has ever been shown and are also opening a booth at which garden questions of all kinds can be answered, although rose information will be emphasized.

Wild flower preservation is another garden topic of general interest and the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, in co-operation with Will C. Curtis, has taken a whole island of floor space. They will plant it with trees and build a brook beside which a winding trail will invite patrons to walk through a wildwood bright with New England's favorite wild flowers.

Orchids are always favorites of flower shows and this year a whole wall will be covered with banks of them, literally fortunes in flowers. Acacias, those golden trees from Australia, are likewise popular and the famous Galen Stone acacias will find another island, a forest of gold through which inviting paths will wind.

The taking command of agriculture by chemistry has not been overlooked. An entire greenhouse has been set up for a demonstration of the soilless growth of plants.

Bridges Speaks at Harvard

Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, arrived in Boston this afternoon for a scheduled talk at Harvard. He came bristling with defense for Soviet Russia's invasion of Finland and ready to defend to all comers the American Student Union in its alleged pro-Russian attitude.

"Is it requisite for liberals to condemn Russia?" he asked, when questioned about the Russo-Finnish war. "Why should we, indeed?"

Hurrying from South Station, where he arrived at 1:40 p. m., to Harvard, where he was scheduled to begin speaking at 2 p. m., Mr. Bridges, who recently was saved from deportation by a finding that he is not a Communist, found time to discuss a wide variety of matters. He touched upon charges of Communist influence in the C. I. O., the recent Madison convention of the Student Union, and the role of young people in labor movements in general.

At the station to meet him were Robert G. Nassau, Harvard sophomore, and Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Harvard Student Union; Natnaniel Mills, Chairman of the Massachusetts Youth Council; and Eleanor Grose, Secretary of the New England District of the A. S. U. These students are at present engaged in a struggle to maintain control of their organization, against the challenge of a more conservative group.

About the C. I. O. Mr. Bridges was emphatic. "Why must there be constant accusation of Communist leadership?" he asked. "To inquire whether Reds should be ousted from the labor movement, or whether they should be replaced from the executive offices of the American Student Union, is like the old question, 'Have you stopped beating your wife?'"

Vermont Sentiment Increases For Part Again in N. Y. Fair

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 27—Support for continued participation of Vermont in the New York World's Fair increased this week, following the report of the State Fair Commission, showing a balance of $5,485 on hand out of a total appropriation of $37,000.

There is, in addition, a reported net profit from sale of maple products of $1,333, and with other small amounts due, the total balance on hand will be about $6,184.

The Commission, headed by Ralph H. Smith of Barre, made a provisional recommendation for continued participation and public opinion, according to State officials, seems to be in favor, but Gov. George D. Aiken could give no definite statement as to the source of the balance of the $12,000 estimated necessary to carry the Vermont exhibit through another season at the fair.

According to Commission figures 2,480,000 persons visited the Vermont exhibit and more than 1,000,000 pieces of literature dealing with Vermont attractions were distributed. Nearly 300 definite inquiries for information about Vermont properties for sale were handled and thousands of souvenir packages of maple sugar were passed out.

State Jobless Aid Costs

Cost of operating the State Unemployment Compensation Department and its subsidiary employment service division totaled $690,778 for the three years of operation, according to figures released by the Department. The costs were incurred in connection with the collection of $4,526,005 from employers and the payment of $1,395,692 in benefits to unemployed besides other services such as placement of job seekers.

Criticism of the high cost of the whole unemployment and service divisions has been met by the Director, Sterry R. Waterman, with the explanation that the "personal service necessary in each individual case is a complicating factor in the administration of the law."

Vermont Products Popular

Many Vermont products have been disposed of during the past two years through the Vermont Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce of which Dr. Joseph D. Bachand of St. Johnsbury is Chairman. The latest shipment was 345 cases of Delicious apples from orchards in Addison County, to Newfoundland.

In itself, the sale is not particularly large, but with others that have been made, it disposes of the balance of the apple crops in Addison, Bennington, Grand Isle and Windham Counties. This year, particularly, there has been heavy export of a wide variety of State products to foreign countries and this is remarkable from the fact that the Commission works on an appropriation of less than $3,000.

This Commission, established under Vermont law for many years, had been inactive until Dr. Bachand took over the Chairmanship. Of French-Canadian descent, he immediately began fostering better commercial relations between Vermont and the Province of Quebec and later extended his activities to other Canadian provinces and then to foreign countries, particularly Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The last Legislature for the first time gave the Commission an appropriation and the results obtained under Dr. Bachand's management give promise for further support by the State Government when the General Assembly meets again next January.

Votes to be Missing

Thousands of persons will be ineligible to vote in Vermont town and city meetings next Tuesday (March 5) because of unpaid poll and old-age assistance taxes, according to reports reaching the capital from town clerks. In Brattleboro, 20 per cent of the check list are among the ineligibles, approximately 1,292 persons. Percentages vary in the State's towns and cities but this appears to be a fair average in the larger towns and cities.

Winter Sports Boom

Recent heavy snowfalls in all parts of Vermont have been a big boon to all winter sports areas of the State, according to reports received by the State Department of Publicity. The Mt. Mansfield area had another huge influx of skiers over the week end, hundreds coming by special train and as many more by automobile from all parts of New England. Ski resorts in all parts of the State report a "bumper" winter business.

Art of Picasso Coming to Boston

Through the efforts of the Institute of Modern Art and the co-operation of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston is soon to share with New York and Chicago the exhibition of the works of Pablo Picasso. This is the collection of more than 300 works representing almost exhaustively a full 40 years of Picasso's activity, which has been making history in the art world this winter. It will be on view from April 27 through May 25 in the special exhibition galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Assembled originally as a co-operative effort of the New York Museum of Modern Art and the Chicago Art Institute, this exhibit will be on view in St. Louis before coming East again.

In Boston it will include all of the works lent by European owners, and such of the American-owned works as the Institute of Modern Art selects as most important. In July the European part of the exhibition will be shown in San Francisco; otherwise the collection will be broken up and returned to its owners after its showing in Boston.

Brown University Gets Rare Americana in Books

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 (AP)—Thirty-six volumes purchased for $35,000 from the private collection of the late Herschell V. Jones, former Minneapolis publisher, has given Brown University's John Carter Brown Library pre-eminence in the Spanish southwest field of Americana, experts believed today.

Acquired with funds provided by an anonymous Providence man, the collection includes 11 books believed to be the only copies in existence, as well as three unduplicated in the United States. Eight other rare books on separate subjects also were acquired from the Jones collection with funds from 30 anonymous givers.

Hatmakers Start Walkout

AMESBURY, Mass. (AP)—Approximately 1,200 workers at the Merrimac Hat Company plant went on strike after a dispute arose in one of the key departments. George Baer, of the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers International, said the workers demanded union recognition and an adjustment of wages.

Timility Meets A Second Action

A second bill in equity against Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of Boston and his brother, Walter H. Timilty, owner of Elk Laundry, Inc., charging coercion of City license holders into giving their towel and laundry business to that laundry, was filed in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday by George R. Farnum, attorney.

The first bill, which was brought by Mr. Farnum in behalf of Suffolk Linen Service, is to be heard on preliminary matters tomorrow before Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge. The second bill, brought in behalf of Bell Linen Service, Inc., of 40 Bristol Street, will be given a preliminary hearing next Monday.

Each of the bills asks the court to restrain Walter Timilty from "enlisting, accepting, or utilizing, directly or indirectly, the aid or co-operation of any member or members of the Boston Police Department in the solicitation of the business conducted by the corporate defendant (Elk Laundry) and particularly the customers of the plaintiff."

The bills also request the court to order the Police Commissioner "to take all necessary steps forthwith to forbid and prevent any and all members of the Boston Police Department from aiding or co-operating with the defendants Walter H. Timilty and Elk Laundry, Inc., in the solicitation of customers of the plaintiff."

A third request in the bills asks the court to assess damages to be awarded to the plaintiffs based on results of an accounting of profits which may have been obtained by the Timilty-owned laundry through such solicitations.

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This year the calendar gives you one extra day. And The Christian Science Monitor will give you another extra day . . . leap year and *every* year . . . if you will accept it.

You only have to save five minutes every shopping day, to enjoy an extra day each year.

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Today's Bargain Special
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'The Little Foxes' at Colonial With Miss Bankhead as Star

Lillian Hellman's Drama Is Fifth In Subscription Series

By L. A. Sloper

At last we have been enabled to understand why Tallulah Bankhead is so popular in London. Miss Bankhead has been unfortunate hitherto in her choice of plays for the American stage. Now she is appearing at the Colonial Theater in Lillian Hellman's piece, "The Little Foxes."

The play and the role are both unpleasant in the extreme. But it is a well-designed play, and the role gives Miss Bankhead the long-needed opportunity to prove to us that she can act.

It is the little foxes that spoil the vines that are here depicted. But Miss Hellman's human little foxes are more destructive of tender human grapes than the relatively benevolent animals mentioned in The Song of Solomon. A more detestable set of vulpine qualities it would be difficult to gather together in one place.

* * *

The most repulsive character of the lot is Regina Giddens, played by Miss Bankhead. For a parallel you will have to search your memory of literature. Offhand I recall the central figure, played by Mary Morris, in "Double Door"; Zenobia Frome, and Hedda Gabler, and Emma Bovary, and Clytemnestra herself. But can any of these quite equal the unmitigated selfishness and greed of Regina?

The play is set in the South at the turn of the century. Regina and her two brothers have made a deal to bring a factory to their cotton instead of sending their cotton to the factory. They need the capital owned by Regina's husband to carry out the venture. The two brothers incite the son of one of them to steal his securities, thus shutting out Regina. When Regina learns of this she virtually murders her husband to keep the money.

Of course there are people in the family who still try to hold up the torch of human decency: Regina's husband himself, their daughter, the wife of one of her brothers. These tender grapes seem destined to be crushed; but in the end the youngest of them has resolved no longer to "stand around and watch people eat the earth," but to fight. And Regina does not get off scot free. One of her brothers, as well as her daughter, suspects her of killing her husband.

* * *

A thoroughly disagreeable play; yet written with such bite and sincerity that it takes on the qualities of tragedy. It is constructed with a cunning hand. The characters are clearly drawn, well built, and consistent. There is no waste motion in the development. The climax and the denouement are well prepared and dramatically sound. It is a worthy successor to "The Children's Hour."

The performance gives the play full value. As I have suggested, Miss Bankhead projects Regina subtly and forcibly, making use of facial play, vocal range, and movement to point up the hatefulness of the character, and never attempting to soften its contours or to lend it a falsely sympathetic touch. It is a hard but a faithful portrait.

Charles Dingle beautifully partners her with his representation of one of her brothers, oily and sanctimonious, grown rich by exploitation of negro labor, prepared to cheat his sister, whom he admires because she is as ruthless as he.

Patricia Collinge contributes a tender and moving characterization of the frail and unhappy wife of the other brother, a wretched brute, played by Carl Benton Reid. Frank Conroy gives a sympathetic sketch of Regina's husband. Eugenia Rawls is charming as Regina's daughter, and her resonant voice is full of expressive power. Dan Duryea makes the nephew appropriately offensive, and Abbie Mitchell is an unobtrusive but realistic negro retainer. Lee Baker and John Marriott fill smaller roles, and Mr. Shumlin's direction is admirable.

The production is the fifth of the Theater Guild - American Theater Society subscription season.

'The Little Foxes'

Colonial Theater—For three weeks beginning Feb. 26, 1940, Herman Shumlin presents Tallulah Bankhead in "The Little Foxes," by Lillian Hellman, staged by Mr. Shumlin, settings designed by Howard Bay, costumes by Aline Bernstein. The cast:

Addie	Abbie Mitchell
Cal	John Marriott
Birdie Hubbard	Patricia Collinge
Oscar Hubbard	Carl Benton Reid
Leo Hubbard	Dan Duryea
Regina Giddens	Tallulah Bankhead
William Marshall	Lee Baker
Benjamin Hubbard	Charles Dingle
Alexandra Giddens	Eugenia Rawls
Horace Giddens	Frank Conroy

Talbot

Morgan Farley, Doris Dudley, Kurt Katch, and Sheldon Leonard
In "Margin for Error," Clare Boothe's play now at the Plymouth

Cleora Wood With Songs

Last night in Jordan Hall, Cleora Wood, soprano, gave a recital of songs as a benefit for exiles now in Boston and vicinity. Miss Wood was assisted by Ludwig Theis, organist, and Hellmut Baerwald, pianist.

A recital by Miss Wood is likely to yield some songs of unusual intrinsic value. The singer's choice last night proved no exception. Her program began with the Recitativo and aria from Cantata No. 208, "Was mir behagt, ist nur die muntre Jagd" and the Recitativo and Aria from Cantata No. 204, "Von der Vergnügsamkeit" by Bach. A group by Schubert included "Der Wanderer an den Mond," "Wanderer's Nachtlied," "Liebesbotschaft," "Totengräber's Heimweh," and "Gott in Frühling."

For her next group Miss Wood chose items by Hugo Wolf, comprising "Im Frühling," "Ein Stündlein wohl vor Tag," "In dem Schatten meiner Locken," "Auf ein altes Bild," and "Auf eine Wanderung."

* * *

For final group, Miss Wood paid homage to Debussy with his "En sourdine," "Les ingénus," "Le faune," "Colloque sentimental," "Clair de lune," and "Fantoches."

Miss Wood's Bach was something of a disappointment, not because she failed to catch the spirit of either work but because, singularly enough, she seemed to have difficulty with breath control. The long lines of either aria demand more than the customary amount of reserve breath, and this Miss Wood failed to take into was admirably accomplished consideration upon several occasions.

The Schubert songs also demanded considerable of Miss Wood, and during "Wanderer's Nachtlied" the singer again appeared to have difficulty in supporting her top notes. "Liebesbotschaft," on the other hand, with a deft touch which had sufficient substance to carry the song beyond the line of mere diversion.

* * *

In "Totengräber's Heimweh" Miss Wood found congenial material, and to it she brought a fine sense of emotional proportion. But it was not until she had reached the Wolf songs that one listener felt that she really came to her own. These are songs of more than passing worth. Miss Wood had evidently made a considerable effort to reach the heart of them, and in turn, to reveal them to her listeners. "Auf ein altes Bild," for instance, was sung in a completely effortless manner, which greatly enhanced the poignancy inherent in the song. The climax which she built in "Auf eine Wanderung" was admirable.

The Debussy songs are always pleasurable in themselves, and when sung with artistic grace they carry an especial appeal. In her performance of them last night Miss Wood realized some of the best singing of the evening. To them also, Mr. Baerwald lent some unusually fine accompaniments.

The program of songs was prefaced by a performance of Bach's Organ Prelude in C minor, capably published. The audience was rather small, but warmly appreciative throughout the evening.

G. M. S.

Cobina Wright, Jr.
In "Worth a Million," farce coming Monday to the Wilbur Theater.

News of the Stage

New York

Three new plays will open on Broadway this week, as follows:

Tuesday — "Leave Her to Heaven," at the Longacre Theater. A murder play by John Van Druten. The cast includes Ruth Chatterton, Edmond O'Brien, Hilda Plowright, Reynolds Denniston, A. G. Andrews, Francis Compton, Esther Mitchell, Edmond Stevens, Guy Spaull, Bettina Cerf, Harry Sothern, Neil Fitzgerald, Lowell Gilmore, Margaret Moffat, Franklyn Fox, J. Malcolm Dunn, William Packer, and Eldon Gorst. Auriol Lee has done the staging, with scenery by Watson Barratt. Dwight Deere Wiman is the producer.

Thursday—"The Weak Link," at the Golden Theater. A comedy by Allan Wood, a radio writer, about newlyweds and bank robbers. Among the players are Hume Cronyn, Peggy French (in her Broadway debut), Lloyd Gough, Don Costello, Ray Mayer, Edmund Dorsay, Grant Mills, Hugh Rennie, Al West, and Pat Halloran. Chester Erskin directed. Harry Horner is set designer. Mr. Erskin and Philip Adler are the producers.

Friday—"The Burning Deck," at Maxine Elliott's Theater. A play by Andrew Rosenthal set on the island of Majorca at the outbreak of war last summer. The cast includes Onslow Stevens, Zita Johann, Dennis Hoey, Vera Allen, Mary Howes, Russell Hardie, Phyllis Joyce, Gregory Gaye, Marion Mill, George Lloyd, Frank Downing, Alfred A. Hesse, Ivan Triesault, and George Calvert. Robert Milton is the director. Harry Horner, once more, is the scene designer. Jack Small is producing.

* * *

"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn, will depart from the Shubert Theater on Saturday evening, March 30, to go on tour. Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Chicago—all of which are on the Guild's subscription list — are scheduled. Now heading for its final five weeks, "The Philadelphia Story" was presented for the first time at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, on Feb. 16, 1939. Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston shared a five-week, pre-Broadway tour. The Philip Barry comedy opened on Broadway on March 28. So it will complete a full year in Manhattan before moving on. Counting 44 out-of-town showings and two benefits, "The Philadelphia Story" will have played slightly less than 500 times when it leaves the Shubert.

* * *

"Goodbye in the Night," the new Jerome Mayer mystery melodrama, will come to the Biltmore Theater on Wednesday, March 13, according to an announcement from George Abbott, the producer. The fifth Abbott production of the season begins a week at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, on Monday, March 4. James Bell, Jean Adair, Mary Mason, Paul Ballantyne, Natalie Schafer, Millard Mitchell, Marilyn Erskine, Edith Van Cleve, William Swetland, Ernest Rowan, and Robert Griffith are in the cast.

* * *

Speaking of murder mystery plays, comes word from Gilbert Miller that Estelle Winwood, Patrick O'Moore, Florence Edney, and Jessamine Newcombe have been added to the cast of "Ladies in Retirement," the Edward Percy-Reginald Denham thriller starring Flora Robson. Now rehearsing under Mr. Denham's direction, "Ladies in Retirement" will open here on March 26 after a short Canadian tour.

* * *

"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway and Benjamin Glazer, will open at the Alvin Theater, on Wednesday evening, March 6. Franchot Tone, Katherine Locke, Lenore Ulric, and Lee J. Cobb head the cast of 30. Lee Strasberg is directing the production for which Howard Bay has designed the settings. "The Fifth Column" has just moved from Boston to Baltimore for an additional week of testing. It has already played Philadelphia. Locally, it will be the Guild's third subscription play of the season.

* * *

Guthrie McClintic has placed in rehearsal "An International Incident," by Vincent Sheean, which will star Ethel Barrymore. Kent Smith, Catherine Calhoun Doucet, Eda Heinemann, Lea Penman and J. Arthur Kennedy are among the supporting players. After an engagement at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, "An International Incident" will open in New York on Tuesday night, April 2. This is Mr. Sheean's first play. Miss Barrymore plays the role of an American expatriate who returns to this country for a lecture tour after a long residence in London.

* * *

The Chekhov Theater Studio will not, as had been anticipated, come to New York in the near future with a dramatization of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." Instead, it is now announced that the organization will send a company of its members on tour next fall through the East, Middle West, and Southwest before engaging in any further New York performances. Bookings are being arranged by Frances Hawkins. Dickens' "A Cricket on the Hearth," Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night, a program of children's plays, and probably an American play will constitute the Chekhov travelling attractions. Michael Chekhov, the director, says this does not necessarily mean that "Pickwick," with settings and costumes by Woodman Thompson, has been abandoned. Just postponed.

New Films Wednesday

Scheduled to open Wednesday in Boston movie houses are the following films:

Fine Arts—"Louise," movie version of the opera, with Grace Moore.

Keith Memorial—"Little Old New York," with Alice Faye, Richard Greene, Fred MacMurray, and Brenda Joyce. Also on the bill will be "The Saint's Double Trouble," with George Sanders. Beginning with previews Wednesday evening.

Painter and Sculptor

By Dorothy Adlow

Eloise Egan and Charles Cutler are the two exhibitors now showing at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street.

This seems to be Miss Egan's debut in Boston. Her pictures speak out at once as the work of a painter who has done a great deal of thinking about the quality and expressiveness of paint. She is courageous in working upon large canvases and she manages to convey to her pictures a breadth of feeling which is commensurate with the size. The subjects vary from street scenes of Paris, to views of Concarneau Martinique, Côte d'Azur.

* * *

Although she is an American painter she has derived characteristics of style largely from the modern French School. Her Parisian pictures are Impressionistic, painted with minute color variations that are intended to impart an illusion of atmospheric change, vibrancy, and transitoriness. They remind us of Pissarro. But the other themes of the seacoast and countryside show a departure from this method. She seems to acquire the viewpoint of the Post Impressionists who abandoned the transitory effect for a more fixed design. The outlines become firmer, the color denser, the texture more solid and plastic. At her best she can be very effective in color. She blends it, presses it into the canvas, lays it on in pellets. It appears transparent or vitreous.

Sometimes she aims for dramatic effect through color as in "Moonlight on the Ramparts" which is enveloped in a cold white light; or in "The Outpost," which is an ominous bit of scenery. Her pictures each carry their own mood in a consistent way. To us she seems her best when she holds the dramatics in restraint.

Charles Cutler has produced a great deal in his "sculpture-direct carvings" since he first showed his work a few years ago. He commenced by working in a lump of granite, attacking the hard material directly, and being motivated by its texture, shape and consistency. There is a most interesting variety of hard materials in his current exhibition which shows how boldly and ingeniously this young carver has launched upon a most difficult craft.

* * *

Mr. Cutler experiments in styles as he does with materials. Some of his sculptures are modeled in detail, with positive and almost strenuous indication of facial features and distortions. He has made hard granite seem rather soft and malleable by sheer literalness in carving. There is a defiance, a sinister, embittered quality in some of the faces; they verge upon caricature. For us the head modeled from gneiss is more effective for it is simplified, and maintains a purer feeling of solid form. The stone is wedge shaped and the face is designed to correspond. There are torsos in which he maintains a calculated simplicity and which too are enhanced by the hard material from which they are sparely carved. A large head in red granite on the other hand, though admirably executed, seems too fictile for such a hard material. Another head is carved from lithium ore, a beautiful transparent violet stone.

Mr. Cutler carries his curiosity and ingenuity further in using stones which are striped with seams. These lines are incorporated in the sculptural design. We are a little perplexed however by what seems to us cross purposes in Mr. Cutler's sculpture, for his imagination leans toward the flowing, soft malleable treatment, while manually he seems to long for the hard, obdurate material.

Globe Press

Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart
Composer and lyricist of "Higher and Higher," musical comedy in prospect for the Shubert, March 12.

Coolidge Festival in April

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation will hold its ninth Festival of Chamber Music on April 12-14, in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The first concert which will take place on Friday evening, April 12, will include a new cantata for solo voices, chorus and orchestra by Ildebrando Pizzetti, and Loeffler's "Canticle to the Sun." The concert will be under the direction of Hans Kindler, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. Olga Averino will be the soprano soloist.

The second concert, Saturday morning, April 13, will consist of a recital by Joseph Szigeti, violinist, and Béla Bartók, pianist. The program will consist of works by Beethoven, Debussy, and Bartók.

Artists and ensembles appearing at the third concert on Saturday evening will include the Coolidge Quartet, Bartlett and Robertson, piano duo, and Marcel Grandjany. The program will include a new work for harp and organ by Marcel Grandjany as well as compositions by Handel, Brahms, and Jerzy Fitelberg.

On Sunday afternoon, April 14, the Coolidge Quartet will be assisted by Eudice Shapiro, violinist, and William Primrose, violist, in a program which will include a new quintet by Roy Harris and a new sextet by Nicolai Berezowsky.

The final concert, on Sunday evening, will consist of an octet by Arnold Bax, a wind quartet by Frank Bridge, and the Schubert Octet. The performers will include Harriet Cohen, pianist, and the members of the Kolisch Quartet.

Crooners and Radio Song

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that crooners are established among us, a couple of men are out to make the best of the situation. They have looked at pouular singing as a business, if not an art, and have put out a book, "How to Sing for Money," published by the George Palmer Putnam firm on the Pacific Coast.

Crooners, whether they answer to the name or not, are primarily the group the authors are seeking to help—film, radio, café, and civic club singers. Actually, the book reaches almost everyone, whether he be a headline star, a business man who must at times be an after dinner speaker, or a radio listener wondering "why they sing like that."

The two authors are Charles Henderson, a Harvard graduate turned voice coach, and Charles Palmer, a Dartmouth graduate who left a successful business to become a fiction writer. Mr. Henderson, among other activities, runs "musical clinics," which are enjoyed by sympathetic audiences as a constructive form of "amateur night" at such places as the Ebell Club in Los Angeles and the Altadena (Calif.) Community House. Not only are singers helped and the audiences amused, but these gatherings are also providing a "homey" background for the authors' forthcoming radio show.

From Deems Taylor to the editor of Etude, and from Hollywood's Variety to New York's Herald-Tribune, the comment has agreed that the Henderson-Palmer book is meeting a need and that nothing like it has appeared. "How to Sing for Money" is directed to professional and amateur singers and to those who employ crooners in film, stage, or club work.

The book argues that so-called popular singing pays well if it is done right; that the traditional voice training is not realistic enough, much to the disappointment of many youngsters; that interest centers in delivery technique, not in voice culture; and that the microphone, with its reduced need for volume, has radically changed public singing.

Daytime Radio Surveyed

Daytime radio serials are about to undergo the scrutiny of the Women's National Radio Committee, which has conducted frequent campaigns for and against —mostly against—certain types of radio entertainment. Noting that the radiocasters themselves are beginning to get slightly concerned about the home-and-love radio fare, women's organizations are taking a survey to determine how much daytime listening is done. They note that complaints have been received regarding the monotony of programs offered from nine to six o'clock.

Radiocasters themselves agree that the daytime serials are an affront to the intelligence of a home woman who has a wide range of interests. They are none too happy that sponsors think that tender romance and kitchen sink philosophy done in "plain folks" style is the way to a woman's ear.

As many as 20 to 25 of these serial dramas, most of them gauged to woman's magazine fiction levels, line up in solid ranks in the morning and afternoon. Actually, there is other entertainment on the air. The networks claim that they have developed daytime programs that are not drama, to give woman's organizations the sort of programs that say they want. In many cases, independent local stations that offer recorded music are winning listeners during the daytime drama doldrums. Other trends in daytime programming indicate that diversification is on its way.

Screen Notes

New York

A new producing unit made up of French and English film stars and directors is scheduled to begin shooting in California on April 1, according to an announcement from the Film Alliance of the United States. The project was announced by Nat Wachsberger, executive vice-president of the Alliance, before leaving for Europe to sign contracts. The pictures will be released by the Independent Theater Owners of America. The producers expect to make six films during the coming spring and summer. Though noting that French and English studios are now operating, Mr. Wachsberger said that the new move "is frankly in anticipation of unsettled conditions that may exist over an indefinite period." No names have been announced yet.

* * *

Wallace Beery's latest starring picture, "Twenty Mule Team," has been placed in production, with a location camp set up in Death Valley, Calif. Richard Thorpe is directing the film, which will be played by Leo Carrillo, Noah Beery, Jr., Anne Baxter, Douglas Fowley, and Arthur Hohl.

Huapala for Boston

Huapala, (Vivienne Mâder) an American girl who has made the study of the Hawaiian dance her life work, and may be said to be the pioneer in bringing the authentic native hulas to the concert stages of this country, will be the featured attraction in "One Night in Hawaii," to be given for the benefit of the New England Woman's Press Association, in John Hancock Hall on Monday evening, March 4.

Her program, in which she is assisted by the Ilima Islanders, a group of Hawaiian musicians and singers, includes hulas of various kinds—seated hulas, grass-skirt hulas, chest-beating hulas, and drum dances.

Among the Hawaiian instruments used are: nose flutes, conch shells, three string bows, stones (as castanets), drums, gourd rattles, bamboo beaters, guitars, and ukuleles.

Huapala has received her training from native teachers, and "the genuineness of her dances is vouched for by Hawaiian Society in New York," according to Dance Magazine. She teaches the dance and music of Hawaii in her New York studio.

Ted Allen

Radio Contributors
Left to right: Kenny Baker, tenor; Frances Langford, crooner; Charles Henderson, author

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:50. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:50

"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7980. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
by NANCY HAMILTON and MORGAN LEWIS
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH TH., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVGS. 8:40. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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BOSTON

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Fascinating, breath-taking experiences!
SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON
THOMAS MITCHELL • EDNA BEST
TERRY KILBURN • FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW • BABY BOBBY QUILLAN
—Plus 2nd Hit—
Richard DIX • Gail PATRICK
"RENO"
with ANITA LOUISE
Added—"MONROE DOCTRINE" Historical Featurette IN TECHNICOLOR

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—UNUSUAL TRIUMPHS—2
'NORTHWEST PASSAGE'
with SPENCER TRACY
Also: "The Lone Wolf Strikes"

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30 MAT. THURS.
CLARE BOOTHE'S
'MARGIN FOR ERROR'
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
with DORIS DUDLEY
EVE. 55c-$2.20. MATS. 55c-$1.65. TAX INCL.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
GRETA GARBO in "NINOTCHKA"
Johnny Downs in "LAUGH IT OFF"
"THE MARCH OF TIME"
Wed.—Review
Jean Arthur and James Stewart
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
4 Walt Disney Cartoons
Entire Week of March 8
"GONE WITH THE WIND"

Commerce and Finance

Insurance Idle Cash Rises as Investment Opportunities Shrink

Business and Industry

Wallace Calls Hull Pacts Aid To Agriculture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The Hull Trade agreements' program serves the interests of agriculture in three major respects, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told the Senate Finance Committee today—it opens foreign markets, increases domestic purchases by increasing industrial pay rolls, and cuts farm costs by lowering tariffs on many of the products farmers buy.

"In general," Mr. Wallace said, "it is designed to encourage healthy economic activity from which all elements of the American community benefit."

Mr. Wallace followed the strong statement made by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday before the same Senate committee, when he argued that the trade pacts would be balm in the post-war world and that America could not afford to let the light of its liberalism pale in the dark days through which the nations were traveling. Mr. Hull declared:

Look to Post-War Co-operation

"The policy which we have pursued for the past six years, if we only have the wisdom to continue it, will enable us to place the whole weight of our country's influence behind a determined effort—in which, I am sure, we shall have the co-operation of other nations—to rebuild international relationships in such a way that our nation and all nations can prosper and be at peace."

The appearance of the second Cabinet member in two days emphasized the importance which the New Deal attaches to the program which the House approved last week, to continue the trade pacts system for another three years, after June 12 when they otherwise expire. Advocates of the pacts agree that their importance has been diminished by the war, but urge that they have been beneficial, and should be kept as a signpost for the post-war world.

All available data, Mr. Wallace said today, indicate that "the foreign market for the American farmer has been expanded over what it would have been in the absence of the trade agreements program." Exports to 16 countries covered by agreements were 15 per cent higher during the fiscal year 1938-1939 than in the fiscal year 1935-36 when only one trade agreement was in effect." Exports of farm products to all other countries declined 19 per cent in the same period.

Like Mr. Hull, Secretary Wallace turned attention to the post-war world.

Laud Trade Pacts

"Perhaps in a post-war world—not too far off we all hope—commerce among the nations of the world will again be expanded to a level consistent with general world prosperity, and major adjustments of United States agricultural production will not be necessary in most years. For the present, however, the trade agreements program, by encouraging exports, is helping to keep at a minimum the amount of adjustment that is called for, and this seems to be more than any other foreign trade program promises."

Mr. Wallace declared that "the American farmer is a surplus producer and a higher tariff system can bring him nothing but a restricted market and high costs." He charged "propaganda" against the trade pacts ignored the facts. He denied that the pacts had reduced the price paid for American cattle by permitting imports of foreign supplies.

Once more in conclusion, as Mr. Hull did, Mr. Wallace declared the need to continue the program in view of the war, and the hope for post-war readjustment. He said:

"I believe that the opponents of the trade agreements are in an impossible position. I believe that if their ideas were carried out, the country would be put in an impossible position.

"When and if world conditions are such that anything like normal international trade can again be stabilized, we shall have to map out a broad policy, taking into consideration imports, gold, credit, and all the other factors that affect international transactions.

"Meanwhile, there is nothing for us to gain by scuttling the one proven means of preserving and advancing healthy foreign trade. We would only be hurting ourselves if we should adopt the restrictive policies which have almost completely ruined the foreign trade of the dictator countries and brought extreme privation to their people.

"To abandon the trade agreements program now would be a step backward rather than a step forward. Instead, we should keep the trade agreements program, and use it as a valuable foundation stone for the reconstruction of world trade in the future."

Hanes Reported Unwilling To Be Assoc. Gas Trustee

NEW YORK (AP) — The Wall Street Journal says John W. Hanes, former Undersecretary of the U. S. Treasury, has advised Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell that he will not accept appointment as a trustee of Associated Gas & Electric Co.

The possibility that Mr. Hanes might be named to administer the billion dollar utilities concern sponsored by Howard C. Hopson and which filed for reorganization several months ago, so aroused U. S. Senator Robert Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska that he twice protested and condemned such an appointment.

Argentina and Brazil Replace 1856 Trade Pact With New One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A new trade treaty, to replace the old one of 1856, was signed between Argentina and Brazil when Foreign Minister Dr. Oswaldo Aranha came down from Rio de Janeiro on a four-day visit to his colleague, Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo. The treaty was a pleasant surprise for both countries, as the visit was planned as a "friendly, informal call," in return for that paid by Dr. Cantilo last year.

Two previous attempts had been made to replace the old and inadequate 1856 treaty. The new document, ratified with an enthusiastic "abrazo" or Latin embrace between the two ministers, is based on undrestricted "most-favored-nation" treatment with clauses assuring freer sales of Brazilian yerba mate and Argentine wheat and flour.

Working for Treaty

The two governments have been working diligently for the treaty in recent months. Both realized that a new and permanent trade pact would seal their improved political relationships. Early contacts between the two ministers eliminated the remaining commercial obstacles and it was found that by "burning midnight oil" it was possible to finish the treaty and sign it before the guest departed. Two additional treaties were also signed, one to simplify the consular invoice and ship manifests system and the other exempting official remittances from taxation.

Both governments agree to unrestricted trade in wheat, flour and yerba mate and to refrain from the quota system. They also will refrain from making barter arrangements with third powers which might restrict the typical export trade of the two countries. In the case of Brazil the variety of typical products is extended to coffee, rice, cacao, tobacco and timber. Mutual pre-consultations are arranged to counteract the adverse effects of sanitary and financial regulations.

Among Argentine products securing reduced or consolidated duties, in addition to wheat and flour, are fresh and dried fruits, fresh and frozen meat, preserved poultry, tomato sauce, food pastes, quebracho extract, etc.

Brazil obtains equal concessions for coffee, cacao, rubber, yerba mate, fresh fruit, tapioca, certain classes of timber, etc. It is also arranged there shall be mutual admission, without customs charges, of every class of book, periodical and newspaper.

A Reciprocal Pact

To translate these concessions into terms of figures, it may be said that both countries would be satisfied if annual reciprocal trade could be valued in future at more than 200,000,000 Argentine pesos, or about $46,000,000. That figure has only once been previously exceeded, in 1937. During the past decade an average year's trade was lower than 150,000,000 pesos.

The new treaty also promotes reciprocal freedom of river and land trade in their respective territories of the Upper Uruguay and Parana rivers and on their boundaries with Paraguay.

Dr. Aranha frequently reminded Argentines of their close boundary relationships to the north of the River Plate.

Cordial messages were exchanged between Presidents Roberto M. Ortiz and Getulio Vargas during the visit. Large Argentine crowds cheered Dr. Aranha when he made a formal call on President Ortiz at Government House. As an intense friend of Argentina, his visit is expected to cement the recently enhanced friendship between the two countries.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Fur—The silver fox breeding industry of Norway has been hard hit by the war. Belligerent countries have heretofore absorbed about 50 per cent of the annual production of the industry. It is hoped that increased sales in the United States will partly compensate for the loss of business in European markets.

Norwegian Oil—With practically all outstanding orders for the United States and Europe having been filled, the Norwegian cod-liver oil market has become more settled and prices have declined slightly. Since the war some types of oil have nearly doubled.

Swedish Pig Iron—The Swedish Government is planning to build a pig iron plant at Lulea, Northern Sweden, at a cost of $2,400,000. Consumption of pig iron in Sweden during recent years has averaged about 460,000 tons annually, with imports accounting for about 80,000 tons.

Chamber for Stockholm—It is reported that the International Chamber of Commerce, now located in Paris, may be moved to Stockholm. It is pointed out that the Chamber's removal to a neutral point is desirable at this time so that its court of arbitration can continue its functions without disturbance. While a commercial court of arbitration in Stockholm cannot assume jurisdiction of suits involving citizens of belligerent nations, it can function as a forum in cases between the Allies and neutral powers and between Germany and the neutrals.

Swedish Wheat—After five years of experimenting and testing, Swedish farm experts have succeeded in producing three new and improved varieties of fall wheat from a high-yielding type of local wheat. During the past few years Sweden has become self-sufficient in wheat, importing types of seed-wheat which will now be replaced by Sweden's own developed grain.

New Swedish Canal—In an effort to alleviate the difficult shipping situation existing in the waters between Denmark and Sweden, due to the presence of mine fields, the Swedish Government has decided to construct a canal across the Falsterbo peninsula to connect the Oresund (Danish sound) with the Baltic. The cost will be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Sweden's Merchant Marine—Despite the great risks now connected with shipping in European waters, Sweden's merchant marine, with the exception of its passenger vessels, is very active. However, a comparison of current conditions with those of the World War indicates that today's risks are much greater, with profit possibilities notably less.

Danish Fishing—Mining of the North Sea has adversely affected Denmark's important fishing industry. Most of the Danish fishing fleet is now inoperative, a development which is being keenly felt by the business and manufacturing interests of the country.

Danish Fruit—Denmark's 1939 fruit crop is reported the best on record, both from the standpoint of quantity and quality. Prices, however, are considered unsatisfactory, averaging 50 per cent under those of last year.

Danish Production—After setting an all-time record in August, 1939, when the production index reached 118, Danish industry has shown a steady decline since the outbreak of war in Europe. The decline has been shared equally by capital goods and consumers goods.

Danish Ships—Lack of sufficient steel and other essential supplies is handicapping severely operations in Denmark's shipbuilding industry. The shortage of construction materials has resulted in postponing the launching of new ships by several important local yards.

Netherlands Soup—In order to relieve the overstocked local tomato market, the Netherlands is again planning to have tomato soup manufactured for its account. The Government will buy enough tomatoes to make 9,000,000 quart cans of soup. It will be distributed to the unemployed and destitute, the remainder to be sold on the open market.

Royal Dutch Airlines—The Royal Dutch Airlines is considering buying all-metal planes made by the Fokker Company at Amsterdam. About all of the planes operated by the airlines during the past five years have been of American manufacture. Germany has maintained a relatively strong position in European airplane markets in recent years, and England has also made some progress in this direction.

Belgian Nitrogen—Because many existing chemical cartels have suspended activities following the outbreak of hostilities, including the cartel regulating production and distribution of nitrogen in Europe, efforts are being made in Belgium to reorganize producers of neutral nations, and prospects for a satisfactory arrangement are encouraging.

Scandinavian Transport—Plans for the establishment of a trans-Atlantic air service between Scandinavia and the United States, which have been under consideration for several years, have reached the stage of actual negotiation. Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish air transport interests are jointly concerned with the project and are hoping to arrange with an American air line company to operate on a fifty-fifty basis.

Life Units See Investments' Outlet Lacking

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monopoly Committee heard testimony Monday that lack of profitable investment opportunities has been a major factor in concentration of large amounts of life insurance cash in non-interest bearing deposits in New York City banks.

Alfred H. Meyers, vice-president and treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Henry Greaves, treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, testified that their companies had maintained large cash balances in recent years to meet any possible emergency demands and to be able to take immediate advantage of attractive investment opportunities.

Major amounts were kept in New York rather than elsewhere, they said, because that city was the center of their investment activities.

The witnesses said none of their New York deposits drew interest, Mr. Meyers adding that his company regarded interest-bearing time deposits as a type of short-term investment, rather than cash, and preferred to make its investments on a long-term basis.

Mr. Meyers testified, however, that there had never been more active solicitation by banks for the deposits of his company than in recent years. He said he thought the deposits were sought as a matter of "prestige."

Earlier, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, told the committee that "it certainly would be helpful to us" if insurance companies placed part of their time deposits throughout the country instead of the Chase Bank because "we wouldn't have to pay interest on it."

"Generally speaking," Mr. Aldrich testified, "I think that the banks of the country as a whole have more money than they can use. With the excess reserves of the country at about $6,000,000,000, the thing we are suffering from more than anything else at the present time is a plethora of money rather than a shortage of anything.

"In a situation like this where we have $600,000,000 of excess reserves any additional deposit that we have is simply a liability because we have to pay a twelfth of 1 per cent on it to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the bigger our deposits are the less money we make at the present time."

Your Income Tax

No. 22

Deductions for Contributions

Charitable contributions and gifts made by an individual are deductible within limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code. The organization to which the gift is made must meet several tests. The corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation must be a domestic organization and must be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; and if a substantial part of its activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, it fails to pass the tests. No part of the organization's income may inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Contributions made to a missionary fund, church building fund, or for the benefit of other activities of the church are deductible if the church is a domestic organization. Pew rents, assessments, and dues paid to churches are regarded as contributions. Gifts to a domestic corporation or domestic association organized or devoted to the advancement of learning are deductible.

Gifts to an individual are not deductible, but if made to a domestic charitable organization, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, may be deducted even though the organization distributes funds among the individual beneficiaries.

Contributions made to the United States, any State or Territory or political subdivision thereof, such as a city or town or the District of Columbia, for excusively public purposes are deductible; for example, a gift of real estate to a city to be used perpetually as a public park is deductible. Also allowable are contributions to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation, to posts or organizations of war veterans and their auxiliaries in the United States, and to domestic fraternal societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, if used for religious, scientific, educational, literary, or charitable purposes.

In general, the deduction is limited in the cases of individuals to 15 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Corporate contributions are deductible when made to or for the use of a domestic corporation, domestic trust, or domestic community chest, fund, or foundation which meets the same tests as those made for recipients of individual contributions, but in the case of contributions or gifts to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation, only if the contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States. Deduction of corporate contributions is limited to 5 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Guide Affairs of National Loan Institute

Left to right: Herbert N. Faulkner, Vice-President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, elected President of the American Savings and Loan Institute. L. H. Allen, Vice-President of the Houston, Texas, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, First Vice-President. Edward J. Webb, President of the Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association of Kansas City, Mo., Second Vice-President. The Institute has been holding its annual convention in Pittsburgh, Pa. Among newly elected members of the board of governors were George M. Cooper of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Esther Devers of Washington, D. C.; Frank B. Stout of Indianapolis, Ind.; Hubert E. James of Des Moines, Iowa; J. E. Barry of Oklahoma City, Okla., and H. Vanderende of Berkeley, Calif.

Deposits, Assets Of National Banks Set Records in '39

WASHINGTON (AP) — Deposits and assets of national banks both set records in 1939.

Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, reported that the 5,193 national banks had $31,612,992,000 of deposits at the end of December, an increase of $632,299,000 during the year, and a gain of $3,562,316,000 in the last two years.

Assets of the banks totaled $35,319,257,000, an increase of $634,581,000 over the previous year, and of $3,653,080,000 over two years ago.

The assets included $9,043,632,000 of loans and discounts, or $554,512,000 more than a year ago.

The gain in loans was not quite as rapid, however, as the increase in deposits and the ratio of loans and discounts to deposits declined from 30.26 per cent to 28.61 per cent.

Other assets included $9,073,935,000 of Treasury and other federal obligations, an increase of $267,976,000. Holdings of non-federal securities amounted, on the other hand, to $3,737,641,000 or $15,593,000 less than a year ago. The banks also had $1,872,215,000 of surplus, undivided profits and reserves, which were $114,693,000 higher than a year ago.

Pennroad Corp. Aims To Cancel Deficit

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Henry H. Lee, President of the Pennroad Corporation, said in his annual report that stockholders meeting March 28 would be asked to approve charging a deficit of $84,469,036 to capital surplus.

"This deferred charge to capital surplus," Mr. Lee said, "was the result of adjusting the ledger value of certain investments from the original cost to figures more nearly reflecting the existing conditions."

The president's report said the charge would cancel the deficit as of December 31, 1939, and reduce the capital surplus to $39,479,617. The effect, the report added, would be to permit future earnings to be credited to an earned surplus account, to be designated as "earned surplus since January 1, 1939." That account amounted to $640,466 on December 31, 1939.

Net income for 1939, less loss on sales of securities during the year, was reported at $1,329,261, compared to $555,582 during 1938.

Average Speed of Freight Trains Sets a New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The average speed of freight trains in the United States scored a new high record in 1939, according to J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads. Reports for the year which have just become available indicate that the average speed was 62 per cent higher than in 1920.

The average distance traveled per freight train per day in 1939, was 401 miles compared with 398 miles in 1938, and 386 miles in 1937. In 1920, the average was only 247 miles. This represents the average time required for the movement of all freight trains between terminals, including all delays en route.

Price of Zinc Rises One-Quarter Cent Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavier buying of industrial metals has resulted in a mark-up of one-quarter of a cent a pound in the price of zinc.

The new quotation is 5¾ cents a pound, East St. Louis. It was the first change since Jan. 22, when the market was lowered ¼ on a reaction from the autumn war rise.

The price got up to 6¼ cents in September.

Mutual Life Shows Increase in Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, in its report for the year ended December 31, 1939, showed admitted assets of $1,444,467,622, an increase of $45,040,126 over 1938.

New insurance written in 1939 was $201,732,621 and at the close of the year the Company had 1,257,221 policies in force representing insurance of $3,740,731,467.

Payments in 1939 to policyholders and their beneficiaries under their contracts amounted to $134,155,356. The trustees have set aside $17,784,266 for dividends in 1940. The fund for general contingencies and depreciation of securities, real estate mortgages and real estate at the end of the year stood at $51,423,482.

Excess Reserves At Record High

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Idle money in the nation's bank's reached a record high of $5,630,000,000 this week.

The Federal Reserve Board said the unprecedented total was attained in the seven days ended February 21, due to an increase of $50,000,000 during the week arising from Treasury gold purchases and spending.

Because money lent by banks comes back to them in the form of deposits and can be partially relent, officials estimated the supply of excess reserves in the banks was the potential basis for about $40,000,000,000 worth of credit.

FHA Acquires 753 Small Homes in '39

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, reported that the FHA acquired 753 small home properties after foreclosure by lending institutions last year, and had 572 on hand at the end of 1939.

The total of homes acquired since the start of the FHA program was 1,188, Mr. McDonald said. Of these 384 were sold last year.

Up to the start of this year, FHA had insured 465,730 mortgages totaling $1,970,000,000.

New Home Building in N.E. Seen Largest Since 1937

New home building in New England this spring will be the largest since 1937 and perhaps the largest in the last decade, if we can measure it by the number of projects now on architects' boards and by the current inquiries for home mortgage financing. This is the prediction by E. Harrison Merrill, President, New England Federal Savings League.

"Even the January figures of mortgage loans show the upward trend," Mr. Merrill said. "For the six New England States loans made by Federal savings and loan associations totaled more than half again as large as in January a year ago. Of the loans made this year, 39 per cent were for new residential construction, which is an unusually high proportion.

"Loans for purchase of homes already built amounted to 26 per cent of the total, refinancing of loans previously held elsewhere were 22 per cent, loans for home repairs and modernization 4 per cent, and loans for all other purposes 9 per cent."

Indiana Telephone Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by Bonbright & Co. has offered $3,400,000 of Indiana Associated Telephone Corp. 3½ per cent bonds at 105 and interest. The company also placed privately through the same bankers 2,660 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock at 104.

Construction Work Value Shows 12 P. C. Upturn During 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that the value of construction work last year was nearly $10,000,000,000, an increase of about 12 per cent over 1938.

Increases were reported in both private and public building. The gain in private expenditures was due almost entirely to new residential construction, the department said, while that for public work was attributable largely to expanded operation under the PWA program begun in 1938.

New residential construction rose 40 per cent over 1938 as the result of a gain of 37 per cent in private building and 150 per cent in publicly-owned residential work.

The department cited bureau of labor estimates that work was begun on 475,000 dwelling units last year, compared with 347,000 in 1938.

The outbreak of war in Europe caused some increase in industrial and commercial building in the last quarter of 1939, although such construction for the full year showed little gain over the previous 12 months, the report said.

The department commented that the 1939 increase in construction activity "was aided by a generally stable, or perhaps declining, level of costs."

It noted that a decrease of nearly $200,000,000 in work relief construction offset the increases in PWA and United States Housing Authority building.

Chicago Industrial Output Declines

CHICAGO (AP) — George J. Schaller, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said the generally high level of industrial output which prevailed in the closing months of 1939 was not maintained in January and February.

In his monthly summary of business conditions in the seventh reserve district Schaller said pay rolls of manufacturing groups decreased in January. Although production in the two major industries, steel and automobiles, was almost as high as in December, there has been a precipitous decline in steel output in recent weeks and automobile makers curtailed operating schedules in February.

Somewhat greater than seasonal recessions were reported in retail distribution.

Bell Telephone of Canada Reports Gain in 1939 Net

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $60,068 was reported by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in net income of $6,509,448 for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with $6,449,380 in the preceding year.

The net income, reached after provision for depreciation, interest, taxes and other items, was equal to $8.90 per share of average outstanding capital stock, against $8.10 in 1938.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the five-day week ended Feb. 22 dropped to 225 from 292 in the preceding full week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the corresponding 1939 week, which also included Washington's Birthday, the total was 267.

U. S. Inroads On Investment Field Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—R. McLean Stewart, Vice-President of Harriman Ripley & Co., declares that the investment banking business is in a period of crisis in which the fundamental issue involved is whether its essential function is to be carried on by the government, lending to a government-controlled economy, or whether private enterprise is to continue to function in industry and in the Nation itself.

Mr. Stewart spoke before the New School of Social Research here.

Federal Competition

"Private business," Mr. Stewart said, "cannot compete with those agencies of government which have little or no need to be concerned about economic risk. And available records do not suggest that agencies of government generally have that concern for the taxpayers' money which bankers and investment bankers are not only expected, but required, to have for other people's money—for the savings of investors.

"On Feb. 16, last, the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress that borrowers from 31 Government corporations and lending agencies had defaulted on $1,033,742,488 in principal and interest payments. Presumably this lost billion has been written off or charged to the taxpayers. Investment banking cannot meet that kind of competition. It must work within the bounds of sound and prudent business principles."

The economic area open to investment banking has not only been reduced in size and hemmed in by governmental invasion of business spheres, it has also been greatly circumscribed and restricted by regulatory laws and administrative agencies, Mr. Stewart declared. The business, which once set a standard for efficiency, is now so tightly tied in "red tape" that efficiency is being destroyed, he added.

He urged amendment to the Securities Act of 1933 so that it will become more workable, without reducing the protection to the investor. Mr. Stewart declared that as a result of the "20-day waiting period" required between registration and offering of new securities, the capital market has not functioned in a way designed to afford the free flow of funds between investors and borrowing corporations.

Corporate Financing

In this connection Mr. Stewart declared that the fact that $2,500,000,000 or more of corporate financing in the last five years had avoided the general market and gone directly to insurance companies and other large buyers, was due largely, if not entirely, to the Securities Act.

The banker denounced, too, application of the competitive-bidding principle in the sale of corporate securities, declaring that it cannot be expected to produce a fair price but rather one which tends, under certain circumstances and because of the pressure it exerts, to extract unwarrantably high prices from the buyer or investor.

From 1930 to 1938 there has been an excess of capital consumption over capital formation of more than $13,000,000,000 and the United States has accumulated the largest deficiency of useful and effective capital goods that has ever existed at any time in history, according to figures quoted by Mr. Stewart.

Cotton Spinning Activity Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton-spinning industry operated during January at 102.6 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 100.7 per cent in December, last, and 85.7 per cent in January, last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

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MODERN OFFICE BUILDING

Unusual light office space, some corner locations. Passenger and freight elevators, janitor service, heat. Conveniently located to Post Office and South Station.

C. W. McGUIRE, *Agent*

211 Congress Street, Boston HUBbard 2970

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	439,740
1940 volume to date	28,457,080
1939 volume to date	37,256,398

Stock Market Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Stocks sank to previous levels today after a few hours of unsupported rallying.

Prices were fractionally lower approaching the close despite early gains of full points. Transactions totaled about 450,000 shares.

On the decline were Bethlehem, Chrysler, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, International Paper preferred, and New York Central.

Among the slightly improved were Westinghouse, Pan American Airways, Douglas, United Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Loft, and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit preferred.

Morning reports of a more favorable outlook for industrial activities were largely discounted by immediate rises in the market, upon which many traders took quick profits then retired. The remainder of the day was characterized by lack of action.

Steels did not follow wholeheartedly behind an aircraft rally. Much the same situation applied to the curb, where gainers included Chesbrough, Elgin Watch, Thew Shovel and Aluminum, Ltd., while Aluminum Co. of America, Jones & Laughlin Steel and Todd Shipyards moved lower.

Some Bonds Rise

The bond market made a step or two forward today but buyers were so selective that only a handful of loans managed to make any real progress.

Some of the communications issues firmed notably with postal Telegraph & Cable Corp. 5s featuring the group as the session entered the final hour.

U. S. Government issues were quiet and firm, showing gains running to 5-32 point.

The foreign dollar loans listed were mixed, featured by easiness in Scandinavian loans. Two Norway issues, the 4½s and 4s, scored declines of nearly two points.

In the corporate division, gainers of about a point included: Penn Dixie Cement 6s; Studebaker 6s; and Western Union 5s of '60. Fractionally higher were American Telephone 4½s; Erie 5s of '75; Nickel Plate 4½s; and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Off a bit were: Armour of Delaware 4s of '95; Colorado Gas & Electric 5s of '61; International Paper 5s; Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65; and Remington Rand 4½s of '95 with warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Dom-Scottish Inv Ltd. Accumulated	5% pf	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 27
Ill Com Tel Co (Madison)	$6 pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
So Col Pow	7% pf	$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Strawbridge&C	7% pf	$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Tel Bd & Share Co	7% pf	$1	Apr. 1	Feb. 21
Tel Bd&Sh Co	$3pf	28c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Yellow T & C pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Extra				
Morris & Co (Phi)		$2	Mar. 25	Mar. 8
Increased				
Mont Ward & Co		50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Nat Bd&Inv Co Initial		25c Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 8
Wis Mich Pw Co	4½% pf	$1.12½ Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Irregular				
Aetna Ball Bearing		35c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Ex-Cell-O Corp		40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Hathaway Manufact'g Co		$1.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hummel-Ross F		20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Todd S Yards		75c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Resumed				
Utah-Idaho S pf	A	30c	..	Feb. 23 Feb. 16
Regular				
Ala & Vicks R		$3 S	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Atlantic Ref pf		$1 Q	May. 1	Apr. 5
Atlas Press Co		10c	Mar. 5	Feb. 20
Bohn Al & Br		25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Buff Ank G M	12½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Comm Banking Cp	7% pf	35c	.. Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Comm Banking Corp	pr pf	30c	Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Comi Inv Tr		$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Comi Inv Tr pf (1935 ser)		$1.06¼ Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Cons Ed N Y pf		$1.25 Q	May 1	Mar. 29
Con Tel Co.	7% pf	$1.75	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Con T C	6½s pf	$1.62½	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Det Hill & SW RR		$2 S	July 5	June 20
Det Hill & SW RR		$2 S	Jan. 6	Dec. 20
Goodrich (B F) Co.	cum pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
Gorton-Pew Fish Co. Ltd.		75c	Apr. 2	Mar. 21
Green (D) Co.		60c	Feb. 21	
Green (D) Co.	6% pf			
Jefferson L Sul		$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Jefferson L Sul pf		12½c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Kern County Land Co.		30c S	Mar. 11	Feb. 29
Mich Seamless Tube Co		20c ..	Mar. 20	Mar. 5
Mitchell (J S) & Co. Ltd.	7% pf	35c ..	Mar. 7	Feb. 29
Modine Manuf Co.		50c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Morris & Co. (Ph)		75c Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 5
Myers & Bro (FE)		75c ..	Mar. 27	Mar. 8
Nat Bd. & Invest		25c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Nat Bd. & Inv pf		$1.25 Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 8
No-Sag Spring Co		25c ..	Mar. 11	Mar. 5
No Am Co		30c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
No Am Co 6% pf		75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
No Am Co 5¾%pf		71¾c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nw Util Ltd	6% cum pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Pickle Cr Gold Mines Ltd		10c Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Pioneer G M		10c ..	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Pitt P Wayne&C		$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Pitt FW&C pf		$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
St. Helens Pulp & Pap Co		$2.50 S	Apr. 2	Mar. 11
Smith (S Morgan) Co		20c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
So Penn Oil		$1.50 Q	Feb. 1	
Untd Artists Thea Circ Inc pf		37½c Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Vicks S&P Ry		$1.25 Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Vicks S&P Ry pf		$2.50 S	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Welch G Juice		$2.50 S	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
		40c ..	Mar. 14	Feb. 29

Boston Stocks

Feb. 27

In $	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.55c Bird & Son, Inc	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
8.75 Bos & Albany	85½	85½	85½	85½
8.00 Bos Edison	147¼	146½	147	146¼
5.00 Bos Elevated	49¾	49	49¾	49
Bos & Me pr pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
8.50a Bos & M st A pf	2	2	2	1⅞
Bos & Prov	17	17	17	17
Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
4.60c E Gas & F pf	18½	18½	18½	18
E Gas&F pr pf	47	47	47	47¾
E Mass St Ry	70c	65c	65c	75c
Eastern SS	3¾	3½	3½	
1.00 Employrs Group	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
2.50 First Nat Stors	45¾	44¾	45½	44¾
Maine Cent	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
.50a Narr Rac A	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
6.50a N E Tel & Tel	131	130½	131	130¾
North Butte	58c	56c	56c	55c
6.00 Nor RR (NH)	75½	75½	75½	75
.40 Shawmut Assoc	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
1.25a Torrington	31¾	31½	31¾	31½
2.50 Unit Shoe M	75½	74½	74½	75½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939. b No regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1939 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1939. Includes $.66 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Thompson's Spa Has Loss

Thompson's Spa, Inc. showed a net loss of $20,556 for the year ending December 31, 1939. This compares with a net profit of $40,499 for the preceding year. Sales for the year were $1,808,169 as compared with $1,917,916 for 1938.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	3	69¾	69¼	69½	Feb26
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb26
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅝	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb20
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	Feb26
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	4	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅜
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Feb23
7	6¼	AlaskaJun(.15e)	7	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅝	9½	Allegh pf xw	4	11	10½	10½	Feb21
14⅝	10¾	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
12	9	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Feb24
16⅛	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
23¼	18¼	Alley-L Stl(¼e)	5	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10	10	10	Feb26
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	6	176¾	176	176	—1
14	12⅜	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	Feb21
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅞	Allied Stores	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Feb24
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ½
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	Feb26
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb20
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	56½	55¼	55¾	Feb21
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20	20	20	Feb21
50¼	41⅜	Am Airlines	4	47⅞	47½	47⅝	+ ¼
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	6	7⅛	7	7	
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	8	41¾	41¾	41¾	Feb26
116½	112	Am Can (4)	4	116	115½	116	+ ¼
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	6	172⅞	172⅞	172⅞	Feb26
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	43	43	43	Feb23
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	4	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	137	137	+ ½
8¾	6	AmColtype(¾e)	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3½	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb26
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Am & For Pow	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb26
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	31	30½	30½	— ¾
6⅜	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58⅝	58	58	Feb26
3¼	2⅞	Am Ice	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	30½	30½	30½	Feb24
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
41½	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb23
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	19	19	19	+ ½
60	51½	Am Locomot pf	2	54⅜	54	54	+ ⅝
14⅞	13¾	Am M & F (.80)	6	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	5	3⅛	3	3	
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	6	24	24	24	+ ¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
63¼	52½	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	5	56¼	55½	56¼	+ ½
54	43¾	APL $5 pf (17⅛k)	5	46	45⅜	46	+1⅜
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	50	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
70	64¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	8	66	65	66	+1¾
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
113⅜	91	Am Seat (½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	6	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
146⅛	142⅞	Am S & R pf (7)	3	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	Feb23
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69½	68¾	68¾	Feb26
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¾e)	5	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
13½	12	Am Stores (¾e)	5	13	13	13	
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15	15	Feb24
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	92	92	92	—1
172¾	167¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	Feb15
89	85	Am T & T (9)	12	172	171⅝	171⅝	— ⅜
90¾	86¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	88⅜	88	88⅜	+ ⅜
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	8	90⅝	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
5⅜	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	148	148	148	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Am Water Wks	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	6	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	3	97	97	97	Feb26
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	4	8	7¾	7¾	Feb26
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	42	41¾	41¾	
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
31⅜	26⅜	Anaconda (¾e)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	21	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb21
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	14⅜	14	14	—1
34	31½	Archer-D-M (.35e)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	8	35½	34½	35½	+1½
6½	5½	Armour Ill	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Feb26
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill pf	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	5	49½	49¼	49½	Feb26
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb21
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7½	7¾	Feb24
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	2	72	71	71	Feb20
43	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	Feb21
25¼	22½	Atch T & S F	27	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	51½	51¼	51½	+1
23½	18⅛	Atl Coast Line	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
18	13¾	A'l G&W Indies	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1¼
23⅜	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
110	108⅞	Atl Refining (1)	12	22½	22	22½	+ ⅞
87⅛	83⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108¼	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
51	47¾	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	
73	63	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅝	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
8⅜	6	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	70½	70½	70½	Feb26
2⅞	1⅝	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb21
4½	1⅞	Auburn Auto	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Austin Nichols	6	4	3⅝	3¾	Feb24
		Aviation Corp	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	

B

18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	8	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Feb26
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	1	12	12	12	
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Feb24
13⅜	11⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	12	11¼	11	11	— ¼
30⅞	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	11	31	30½	31	+ ¾
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	—1¼
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb23
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av 2½ee)	30	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb24
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	Feb26
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Feb24
83¼	70½	Beth Steel (1e)	32	76¾	74½	75¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	25	20⅝	20⅝	.0⅝	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	119⅞	119¾	119¾	+ ⅞
34½	28	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	29	28	28	Feb23
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	21	21	21	— ⅜
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb23
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	24½	24½	24½	Feb26
23⅝	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	5	23½	23½	23½	
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¾e)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Feb24
35⅜	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb26
6¾	6	Brewe Corp (.60)	32	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	
22¾	19½	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	13	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Feb21
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
50	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	52	50¼	50½	+ ½
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	73	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
82	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	85	81¾	84½	+3½
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	58	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
25⅝	21½	Bwly Un G (¼e)	8	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
35⅜	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	1	35	35	35	
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
31⅜	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30	30	Feb21
21⅝	18½	Burling Mill (1)	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	9	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb26
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb24
4½	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	9	13½	13½	13½	Feb26

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	4	24½	24½	24½	Feb26
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅛	CaliahanZ-Lead	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (½e)	5	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (1½g)	32	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¾	Canad Pacific	69	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39	39	39	Feb23
5⅞	5¼	Capital Ad A	6	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24	24	24	
3⅝	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	67	67	67	Feb24
56⅛	47¼	Catepil Tract(2)	3	48⅛	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	20	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	5	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	23	23	23	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb21
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb26
5⅞	5⅛	Century R M	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb26
41½	37¼	Cerro de P'as(1e)	5	39⅞	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	5	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
20⅜	18¼	Chain Belt (1e)	5	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	21⅞	Cham P&F(.15e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb21
20	15	Checker Cab	12	20½	19¼	20	+ ¾

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	30	Ches&Ohio (2½)	15	40	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Feb21
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	15	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Feb26
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West	10	⅞	¾	¾	Feb26
1½	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb20
21½	13¾	Chi Great W pf	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	Feb26
12½	9⅝	Chi Mail Or	1	10½	10½	10½	
¾	½	Chi M St P&P	15	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	158	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	12⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb21
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
⅝	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb26
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb20
⅝	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb20
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12⅞	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	12	12	12	Feb26
6½	4⅝	Childs Co	2	5¾	5½	5½	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	25	83⅞	83	83	— ⅜
143¼	125⅝	City I & F (1.20)	3	133⅝	133⅛	133⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	3	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	7	34	34	34	— ¼
40¾	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	20	167⅛	165⅝	167	+ ½
39¾	35½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Week's Gold Imports Total $57,500,834

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $57,500,834 in the week ended February 21, an increase of $2,300,000 over the previous week's total.

The Commerce Department said principal shipments included $6,210,301 from the Netherlands, $4,026,047 from Norway, $6,866,390 from Sweden, $9,334,996 from Switzerland, $3,775,452 from the United Kingdom, $3,127,353 from Canada, $7,086,729 from India, $4,918,846 from Japan and $7,949,610 from South America.

The Swedish shipment may be the last from that country for some time because of a decision of its government last week to conserve gold and restrict its export.

Gold deposited under earmark by foreign central banks and governments in the Federal Reserve banks increased $18,678,665 during the week, raising the total of such deposits to about $1,128,000,000.

Silver imports declined about $130,000 to $834,471, including $136,936 from Canada and $533,171 from Mexico.

Exports amounted to $4,012 of gold and $40,461 of silver.

Commodity Futures

Grain

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.02	1.03⅜	1.01¼	1.02	1.02⅜
July	1.00½	.99⅛	.99¼	1.00¼	1.00⅜
Sept.	1.00¼	1.01	.99	.99½	1.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.56¼	.56⅝	.56¼	.56¼	.56½
July	.57⅝	.57	.56⅝	.56¾	.56¾
Sept.	.57⅛	.57⅝	.57⅛	.57⅜	.57⅜
	Oats				
May	.40⅜	.40½	.40¼	.40⅜	.40½
July	.35⅝	.35⅝	.35½	.35⅝	.35⅝
Sept.	.33½	.33⅜	.33⅛	.33½	.33⅜
	Rye				
May	.67½	.68¼	.66	.66½	.67½
July	.68	.68⅝	.66¾	.67¼	.68⅛
Sept.	.68¾	.60	.67¾	.68¼	

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.17	11.18	11.10	11.13	11.16
May	10.90	10.95	10.85	10.93	10.91
July	10.90	10.98	10.87	10.93	10.91
Oct (New)	10.47	10.58	10.47	10.53	10.55
Dec (new)	9.76	9.78	9.76	9.81	9.80
Spots --26 points.				9.89	9.71	9.78

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	7.91		7.87	7.89	7.92
May	7.96	7.97	7.91	7.94	7.96
July	7.99	8.00	7.94	7.98	7.99
October	7.80	7.81	7.75	7.80	7.80

Raw Silk Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Raw silk futures No. 1 closed 7½ to 10 higher. Sales 1,490 bales.

	High	Low	Last
June	2.74	2.72	2.74
July	2.71½	2.70	2.74
August	2.64½	2.63½	2.71½

Open market 60-day bas): Japanese crack double extra 81 per cent seriplane 13/15s 2.99.

Sugar

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

NY Mar No3	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.89
Wld Mar No 4	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	1.56½
Wld May No 4	1.57	1.57½	1.56½	1.57	1.57

Copper

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

March	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.55	10.58	10.53	10.53	10.56
	10.58	10.58	10.56	10.56	10.62

Crude Rubber

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

March	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.20	18.32	18.10	18.10	18.27
	18.02	18.05	17.95	17.98	18.05

Cocoa

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

March	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	5.11	5.12	5.11	5.11	5.10
	5.39	5.40	5.39	5.40	5.39

Hides

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

March	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.50	13.76	13.48	13.61	13.50
June	13.81	14.05	13.81	13.90	13.91
Sept.	14.20	14.35	14.19	14.20	14.20

Wool

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

March	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	98.8	99.1	98.6	99.0	99.0
July	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	98.8
	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.5

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	101.24	101.24	101.24
3	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	103.26	103.26	103.26
1	3⅜s '47-43	109.21	109.21	109.21
3	3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
4	3¼s '46-44	110.10	110.10	110.10
4	2¾s '47-45	108.30	108.30	108.30
4	3¼s '52-49	111.22	111.22	111.22
1	2½s '53-49	105.7	105.7	105.7
16	2½s '52-50	105.11	105.11	105.11
3	2¾s '54-51	107.2	107.2	107.2
11	3s '55-5	110	110	110
4	2¾s '60-55	107.14	107.14	107.14
12	2¾s '65-80	106.1	105.29	106.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-44	108	108	108

Home Owners Loan

1	2¼s '44-42	104.18	104.18	104.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alb P W 6s'48 ww	60	60	60
2	Alleghany cv 5s'44	79¼	79¼	79¼
12	Alleghany cv 5s'49	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
10	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	100½	100½	100½
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	110½	110¼	110½
20	Am T&T 5½s'43	62½	62¼	62½
10	Am T&T 3¼s'66	108 7-32	108 7-32	108 7-32
8	Am T&T 3¼s'61	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1	Arm Del 4s '57	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
9	Arm Del 4s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
16	AT & SF 4s '95	101	100⅞	100⅞
3	AT & SF 4½s '48	104½	104	104
12	A C Line 1st 4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	A C Line 5s '45	76	76	76
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	72	72	72
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2	Aub Auto cv 4½s '39	70¾	70¾	70¾
2	Austin & NW 5s '41	52¼	52	52
1	B & O rfg 6s '95	87	87	87
1	B & O rfg 6s '95	29½	29½	29½
2	B & O 1st 5s '48	28¾	28¾	28¾
12	B & O rfg 5s '95	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
3	B & O rfg 5s '95	26½	26½	26½
1	B & O 5s 2000 D ct	26½	26½	26½
17	B & O cv 4½s '60	26½	26½	26½
5	B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	14¼	14	14
5	B & O 1st 4s '48	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	B & O PLE & WV4s'41	65½	65½	65½
2	B & O S W 5s '50 ct	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
4	Bang& Aroo 5s '43	47	47	47
9	Bell TPa 5s '48B	97	97	97
21	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	116½	116	116½
16	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	106 7-32	106 7-32	106 7-32
2	Beth Stl 3½s '62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
50	Beth Stl 3¼s '70	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Boston & Me 5s '55	101¾	100¾	101
5	Blky City RR 6s '51	45	45	45
11	Blky City RR 6s '51 ct	87½	87½	87½
11	Blky Man Tr 4½s '66	75	75	75
11	Blky Man Tr 4½s '66 c	100¾	100½	100¾
5	Blky Qn C&Sbon 5s '41	88¼	87½	87½
6	Blky Un Rl 1st 5s '50	76¼	76	76¼
3	Blky Un Gas 5s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
18	Blky U Gas 5s '50	113⅜	113½	113⅜
5	Blky U Gas 5s '57B	97¾	97½	97½
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57	106½	106¾	106¾
4	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	39	39	39
1	Bush Term 5s '52	37¾	37½	37½
3	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	42	42	42
1	Can Sou 5s '62	103	103	103
12	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81	81	81
4	Can Nat 5s '69 July	101	101	101
30	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100	100	100
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Can Pac 5s '54	101	101	101
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	81½	81½	81½
2	Can Pac 4s perp	87	87	87
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	65½	65½	65½
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
5	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17½	17	17
1	ChampionPaP 4¾s'50	78½	78½	78½
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	106½	106½	106½
1	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99½	99½
5	Chi & Alton 3s '49	99	99	99
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	150½	150½	150½
3	CB&Q 4½s '77	85	84¼	84¼
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	77½	77½	77½
7	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	93	92½	92½
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16½	16½
5	Chi I & L 5s '66	26¼	26	26
3	Chi LS&E 4½s '69	8	7¾	7¾
3	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	85	84¼	84¼
83	CMSP&P 5s 2000	77½	77½	77½
8	CM&SP 4½s '89B	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
20	CM&SP 4½s '89B C	93	92½	92½
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	25½	24¾	25½
1	CM&SP 1st 5s '89 B	25½	25	25
5	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
53	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '40	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	3	2⅞	3
52	Chi&NW 4s '87 st	9½	9⅜	9⅜
1	CRI&P 4½s '52A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '52A ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	52	51	52
8	Ch &W Ind 4s '52	108	108	108
6	Childs Co 5s '43	92	92	92
2	Choc Okl&G 5s '52	55	55	55
1	CCC&StL 5s cons '63	12½	12½	12½
3	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	65	65	65
8	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	109	109	109
16	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	87¾	87¼	87¼
7	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	77	76¾	77
9	Col & So 4s '80	71¾	70¾	70¾
5	Columbia G 5s '52 May	28¾	28½	28½
18	Colmbia G 5s 1941	104¼	104	104
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	128¾	128¾	128¾
1	Conn R&L 4½s '51 s	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Con Edis 3¼s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅛	108¼	108¼
8	Con Edis 4¼s '56	106¼	106	106
	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
2	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Crane Co 3½s 51	108	108	108
5	Crown Cork 4½s 48	103	102⅝	102⅝
2	Cuba RR 5s 52	29¾	29¾	29¾
7	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	37	37	37
5	D&RG 4s 36	58⅝	58½	58⅝
1	D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Det Ed 4s 65	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
1	Eten V&G cn 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	Erie Auto L cv 4s 52	91¼	91¼	91¼
11	Erie rfg 5s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
		14½	14¾	14¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.17	+.07	+.06
Today's close*	146.27	30.70	24.84
Previous close	146.44	30.63	24.80
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
20	Erie rfg 5s 75	14½	14¼	14¼
2	Erie gen lien 4s 96	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
5	Erie cv 4s 53A	19¾	19¼	19¼
5	Erie cv 4s 53B	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	Erie&Jer 6s 55	52	51¾	51¾
3	Firestone T&R 3½s 48	106	106	106
13	Fla E Cst 5s 74	6⅝	6½	6½
1	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	104	104	104
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69½	69½	69½
12	Goodrich 4¼s '64	104½	104⅛	104½
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '5	96½	96⅛	96⅛
9	Gt Nor 5s '73	90¾	90½	90½
6	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81½	81⅛	81⅛
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅝	100½	100½
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	90	90
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	83	83	83
1	Gulf M&N 5s '50	72½	72¼	72¼
4	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	83	83	83
10	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	97¼	97	97¼
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	108½	108½	108½
1	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	32	32	32
10	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	48½	48¼	48½
		18¾	15⅝	15⅝
2	Ill Cen 1st 2½s '51 reg	83	83	83
2	Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	49	48⅝	48⅝
1	Inland Stl 3½s '61	106½	106½	106½
3	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	72	71½	72
6	Interb R Tr 6s '32	34⅛	33¾	34⅛
9	Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	33	33	33
30	Interb R Tr rfg5s'56ct	74¼	74	74
8	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	74⅝	74½	74⅝
2	IntGt Nor a| 6s '52	85¼	85⅛	85¼
10	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	13¼	13	13¼
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	10¼	10	10¼
7	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71½	71½	71½
2	Int Paper 5s '55	72½	72	72
8	Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98½	98½
4	Int T&T 4½s '52	102¾	102½	102½
1	Int T&T 5s '55	40½	40	40½
3	K C Sou'n 5s '50	43¾	43½	43¾
5	K C Sou'n 3s '50	68¼	67⅝	67⅝
3	K C Term 4s '60	67¼	67¼	67¼
3	Kings Co Elev 4s 49ct	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Koppers Co 4s 51	88½	88⅛	88½
5	Kresge Found 4s 45	105½	105½	105½
1	Kresge Found 3½s 47	104½	104½	104½
4	Lac Gas 5½s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Ule & West 2nd 5s 41	48⅝	48½	48½
2	L S & M S 3½s 97	88	88	88
15	Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	79½	79½	79½
1	Leh & N Ene 4s 65A	35⅞	35½	35⅞
6	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	89	89	89
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 64st	51	50½	50½
1	Leh Cal 4s 2003 asd	25½	25½	25½
1	Leh Val T 5s 41 asd	15	15	15
19	Leowx 3½s 46	103½	103	103½
3	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
28	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	90	89¼	90
1	Lorillard Co 7s 44	125¾	125¾	125¾
5	Louis & Ark 5s 69	85	84¾	84¾
3	Manht R 2nd 4s 2013	82	82	82
9	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	44	44	44
6	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	45½	45½	45½
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	M-K-T-4½s'34	6¼	6	6
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	12½	12½	12½
1	M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	26½	26	26½
2	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	Montreal Tr 5s'55 A	100	100	100
1	Mor & Essex 5s'55	55½	55½	55½
1	Mor&Essex 3½s'55	40	40	40
1	Mor&Essex 3¾s 2000	35¾	35¾	35¾
8	Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	Nassau El 4s'51	108½	108½	108½
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	71½	72¼	72½
2	Nat Distill 3½s'49	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Nat Steel 3s '65	105½	105½	105½
5	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	102½	102⅜	102⅜
48	NYC ref 5s 2013	38	35	35
49	NYC 4½s 2013A	58¾	58½	58½
2	NYC cn 4s '98	52½	52½	52½
2	NYC 3¾s '46	57½	57½	57½
1	NYC cv 3¼s '52	57½	57½	57½
41	NYC & HR 4s '42	87½	87½	87½
2	NYC MiCen 3½s '98	57	57	57
1	NYCh&StL 6s '41	81¾	81¾	81¾
16	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	63½	63½	63½
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	53½	53½	53½
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	108½	108	108
7	NYNH&H 4s '57	19¼	19¼	19¼
8	NY O&W rfg 4s '92	5	5	5
3	NY Steam 3½s '63	87½	87½	87½
3	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	5½	5½	5½
6	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	90¼	90	90
8	Nor Pac 6s 2047	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Nor Pac 4s '97	84½	84¼	84¼
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	40	39¾	39¾
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	108½	108½	108½
2	Otis Steel rfg 5s'62 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Pac Gas&El 3¼s '66	74½	74½	74½
5	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109	109	109
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Penn Co 4s 63	50	50	50
3	Penn-Dixie 6s '41 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20	Pen P&L 3½s '69	97	96¾	96¾
13	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	107	107	107
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	118¾	118	118
9	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	111¾	111½	111½
10	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	87½	87¼	87¼
5	Pen RR 3¾s '52	96	95½	95½
5	Pen RR 3¾s '70	114	114	114
6	Pen RR 3½s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	83½	83½	83½
1	Phil Bal & W 4½s'77C	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Phil Bal & W 4½s81D	108½	108½	108½
4	Phila Co 5s '67	108	108	108
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4	PCC & StL 4½s '77	8¼	8¼	8¼
4	Pitt & W Va 4½s '60C	98½	97¾	97¾
6	Portl Gen El 5s '50	43	43	43
8	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	107	107	107
8	Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	73¼	73¼	73½
8	Por Ri A7 6s '42 unst	70¾	71	71

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
180	Postal Tel & C 5s '53	28⅝	24¾	24⅞
5	Potomac El P 3½s '66	110	110	110
5	Pub S No Ill 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	104⅝	104½	104½
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	71¼	71	71
18	Readg 4½s '97 B	71	71	71
4	Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	102	101⅝	101⅝
7	Republic Steel 4½s '61	94¾	94½	94½
5	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	95⅝	95½	95½
3	Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	71¼	71¼	71¼
4	St LIM & S 4s R'&G '33	96½	95	95
13	St L S F 4s 50A	62	62	62
5	SA&A Pass 4s 42	12¾	12½	12¾
1	Schulco 6½s 46B	56⅛	56	56
12	Schulco 6½s 46 B st	42	42	42
7	Seab A Lc cn 6s 45	42	42	42
17	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6½	6¼	6¼
8	Shell Un 2½s 54	5	4¾	5
3	Simmons cv 4s 52	95⅞	95⅝	95¾
1	Skelly Oil 4s 51	101½	101½	101½
11	So Bell T&T 3s 79	102 21-32	102 21-32	102 21-32
2	So Cal Gas 4s 64	103½	103¼	103½
	Sou at-Gas 4¼s 51	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
11	Sou Pac 4½s 68	107	107	107
11	Sou Pac 4½s 81	47	46¾	46¾
4	So Pac 4½s 69	45¾	45½	45¾
4	So Pac rfg 4s 55	46	45¾	45¾
6	So Pac coll 4s 49	59½	59½	59½
10	So Pac 3½s 46	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
7	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52⅝	52½	52½
5	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	47¾	47¾	47¾
78	So Pac 4½s 56	78	77¾	77¾
2	South Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	81½	81½
1	South Ry gen 5s 94	77½	77	77
3	South Ry gen 4s 56	87½	87⅛	87⅛
3	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	87¼	87	87¼
10	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	111	111	111
1	Spokane Int 5s 55	108⅜	107⅞	108⅛
1	Spokane Int 5s 55	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1	Stand Oil N J 3s-61	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
11	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
1	Studebaker cv 6c 45	105⅛	105	105
1	Swift & Co 3¼s 50	110	109¼	109¾
7	T R R A St L 6s 44	105½	105½	105½
5	T RRA St L4s53	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Texark&FlSm5½s50	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Tex Corp 3½s 51	91½	91½	91½
4	Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
5	Tex&Pac 5s 79C	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	68¾	68⅛	68½
30	Third Ave s| 5s 60	93	92	92
1	Tide WatAssnO3½s 52	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
7	Un El Mo 3¾s 62	106	106	106
10	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	115¾	115¾	115¾
7	Un Pac 3½s 71	114½	114½	114½
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	97½	97¼	97¼
2	Un Pac 3½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Unit Drug 5s 53	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
20	Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	80	79⅞	80
2	Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	91¾	91¾	91¾
2	Utah Pow&Lt 5s 44	91¾	91¾	91¾
11	Utah P&L 5s 44	101	101	101
2	Vanadium 5s 41	101¾	101¼	101¼
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	101½	101¼	101¼
9	Wabash 1st 5s 39	108¾	106¾	106¾
1	Wabash 4½s 78C	42¾	42¾	42¾
1	Walk 3½s Omaha 41	77	77	77
1	Walker H 4½s 45	10½	10½	10½
6	Warner Bros 6s 48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7	West Pen 3½s 66	87	87	87
7	West Shore 4s 2361	110½	110½	110½
1	West Shore 4s 2361 reg	49¼	49	49¼
1	West Va P&Pap 3s 54	46½	46½	46½
5	Westin Md 4s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
11	Western Un 5s '51	93½	93⅜	93¼
8	Western Un 5s '60	68⅛	67¾	68⅛
3	Western Un 2½s '56	65⅛	65¼	65¼
7	Wheel Stl 4¼s '66 A	99⅝	99½	99½
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Wis Cen 4s '49	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109½	109½	109½
2	Youngst S&T 5s '61	105½	105⅛	105⅛
5	Young S&T cv 4s '48	108	108	108

Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |

British Fliers Spot Berlin; Nazis Give Paris a Scare

By the Associated Press

A sudden burst of air activity marked the return of spring-like weather around the Western Front in Europe. While the British Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force planes had flown over Berlin, as well as over Helgoland and the German North Sea coast, massed squadrons of German planes flew to the Paris region early today, dropped no bombs, but sent thousands of Parisians to their shelters in the first air raid alarm of the year. No bombs apparently were dropped in any of the raids.

Only after "all clear" had been signaled was the large size of the German force disclosed by observers. Hitherto, Germany's aerial incursions have been on a small scale with only a few of the reconnoitering planes reaching this far into France.

The coming of the massed squadrons was heralded last evening by two isolated planes. Antiaircraft batteries splotched the sky with their fire while searchlights roamed in search of the intruders.

No alarm was sounded at that time. Officials said it was unnecessary. But sirens sounded just before dawn at the approach of the major German force.

It was a spring-like evening in Paris when the first two planes appeared, and numerous Parisians ignored the call to take cover and calmly sat at table in the sidewalk cafes, watching the play of searchlights against the starlit night.

The cannonading was heard first to the east, then it spread in volume around the city. Radio stations shut down lest their broadcasts guide the attackers. The last previous Paris air raid alarm came Nov. 23.

Throughout the alarm; policemen continued at their posts, directing traffic.

Today, authorities took note of Parisians' behavior and issued a notice reminding civilians to take shelter upon hearing antiaircraft guns. Even if no bombs fall, there is danger from falling shells or shell fragments from antiaircraft batteries.

The night brought a change in the weather, with low-lying clouds and a drizzling rain, but this did not deter the massed German flight, although perhaps it served to shield Paris. No planes were heard directly over the city, nor was any firing noted during the period of alarm.

Whether the show of German force was simply a reply to recent British flights deep into Germany, or meant the start of more serious activity remained to be seen.

The Germans also were reported in flight deep over eastern, northern and northwestern France, with squadrons crossing the frontier and fanning out in various directions.

Meanwhile the British Air Ministry announced that two raiding German planes had been shot down off Britain's coasts.

One of the raiders, a Heinkel bomber, was downed by a patrol of the Royal Air Force fighter command off the mouth of the Firth of Forth.

That waterway, leading to city of Edinburgh and the Rosyth naval base, has been a frequent target for German raids.

Sharing Listed as Peace Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Canada and other nations that would achieve lasting peace must learn to consider their natural resources, not as monopolies, but as trusts to be administered for the benefit of all mankind, according to W. F. Kerr, Provincial Minister of Natural Resources for Saskatchewan.

Mr. Kerr urged Canadians in a recent address here to give serious consideration to what they themselves were prepared to do and were ready to surrender in order that permanent peace might come to the world.

He said he believed that this was the proper attitude, instead of continually demanding that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, or somebody else state specific war and peace aims.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Kerr, "that 90 per cent of the world's nickel was placed in Canada just for the use of Canada alone. Nor the great radium deposits in the north.

"They are there for the benefit of all mankind and are not our monopoly. He added that other nations, possessing natural resources that Canada lacked, would have to come to the same attitude, so that all men could share in the world's resources."

Mr. Kerr, discussing things that Canadians should seriously consider in contemplating peace, suggested there might be a refugee problem.

"Millions of people in smaller countries will look towards Canada and its sparse population," he said. "That situation cannot go on forever. What are we going to give?"

"There is a growing opinion that we must think about and do these things in a bigger and broader way than ever before. We must accept our responsibilities to our fellow man, and it may mean revamping many of our old isolationist policies, including immigration."

Finns Save 'Gibraltar' Guns

Continued from Page 1

and severely damaging the dreadnaught October Revolution.

Subsequently the gunners of Koivisto frustrated all Russian attempts to outflank the Mannerheim Line across the ice. Well-placed shells cracked the ice around Red tanks and sent them plunging into the watery death.

Of the 150 men of military age in Koivisto village all save one were in the Navy and Coast Guard from the outset of hostilities. The remaining one joined a ski patrol. The Soviet invaders had a special grudge against Koivisto and tried every means to reduce this Finnish citadel, or, failing that, to silence its batteries.

In the two and a half months of hostilities there were air raids on Koivisto every day but two. But the batteries were so well concealed in the forest that the Russians never succeeded in hitting them. In the past week coinciding with the Russian offensive against the Mannerheim Line the Russians resorted widely to parachute landing parties, but these also failed to silence the batteries.

During the last month when overland communications between Koivisto and Viborg became increasingly hazardous, supplies for the guns and the garrison—provisions and ammunition—were transported by truck over the ice of the Gulf of Finland from Kauksala.

Recently I happened to meet a man engaged in the duty of driving the truck. He was an Italian from Trieste by the name of Stepanavich. As a youth he had fought in the Austrian Army against Italy. Later he became an Italian citizen and emigrated to America where he married a Finnish woman.

Crossed Gulf in Truck

Later, he returned to Finland. His wife is a member of the Lotta Svaard (women auxiliaries) and the only woman to remain. She cooked for the soldiers of the garrison. Mr. Stepanavich told me of his rides by truck over the Gulf of Finland. To avoid the enemy planes he went at night with his lights off and he had to keep going at top speed. Otherwise his truck, weighed down with artillery shells, was in danger of cracking through the ice.

Deserted empty Viborg under constant Soviet artillery fire is still in Finnish hands, despite the Soviet radio announcement to the contrary. The Russian positions are only six miles away, but for the moment the invaders have not sufficient forces to attack the important defenses which still lie between them and Viborg.

1938 Yule Greetings Just Arrive by Air

By the Canadian Press

Vancouver, British Columbia
Feb. 27

Several hundred Vancouver citizens got Christmas greetings for 1938 (that's right—1938) by airmail, on Feb. 23, 1940.

Postal officials explained that in December, of two years ago, a mail compartment opened in an airplane flying westward over Montana and three bags of mail fell out. Two were recovered shortly afterwards but the third was not found until Feb. 20 of this year.

Most of the mail was destined for British Columbia, including Christmas cards from South Africa.

Plane's Engine Of Unusual Type

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27 (AP)—A small yellow monoplane powered with new type engine, designed by Lee Oldfield of Indianapolis, made a brief flight yesterday from the Indiana National Guard Airport.

The power plant, called the Oldfield dynamotor, is described by its designer as "a round or barrel type engine with a wabble plate mechanism, having the cylinders parallel to the shaft."

"The engine has fewer parts than any engine ever built and the moving parts are very few," Mr. Oldfield said. He added that it can be completely dismantled in 40 minutes and reassembled in less than an hour.

Turkey Seizes Nazi Leaflets

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 27 (AP)—Turkish authorities yesterday seized a large number of anti-British leaflets which they said were mailed locally by German agents or sympathizers.

Turkey ranks itself as a "non-belligerent" ally of Britain and France.

The newspaper Tan in an editorial on leaflet seizure asked: "Is the time yet unpropitious to end this state of affairs? Turkey cannot serve as a Nazi battlefield."

Three U. S. Warships Pay Visit to Spanish Port

CADIZ, Spain (AP)—The first squadron of United States naval vessels to visit Spanish waters since the end of the Spanish Civil War exchanged salutes with San Felipe Fortress as they steamed to an anchorage at the mouth of Cadiz Bay.

Commander Ben H. Wyatt, United States Naval Attache, and John N. Hamlin, Consul at Seville, went aboard the vessels to greet Rear Adimral Charles Courtney, commander of the squadron, consisting of the cruiser Trenton and the destroyers Dickerson and Herbert.

New Deal Sought For Truck Farms In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Stating that the condition of the truck grower has grown steadily worse under the AAA program, A. G. Seitter, Chairman of the Truck and Marketing Committee of the Farmer's Club, issued an appeal to truck farmers of eastern North Carolina here yesterday to draft a program to be presented for action in Washington this year.

"In order that we may get a greater share in the AAA funds and much needed protection and assistance we are presenting the following points for discussion," Seitter said.

"1. A raise for the truck payments from $1.50 to $10.

"2. The truck allotments for all farms in the State be put at zero and allotments to old growers based upon their 1937-38 plantings. This zero allotment to apply to all counties in the State whether they have formerly planted truck or not.

"3. We are asking that the Surplus Commodities Corporation, instead of buying only No. 1 products, buy No. 2 and lower grades in order that we might have our No. 1 products to sell to the discriminating trade so that by purchasing these surplus commodities they will not destroy the markets we already have but help to build a market.

"4. We also wish to discuss the position in the agricultural program of other commodities, namely, flowers, bulbs, and strawberries."

Senate Confirms McEntee As New Director of CCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Feb. 26 confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of James J. McEntee of New Jersey to be Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

NEEDLEPOINT

NEEDLEPOINT—Fascinating Pepperell Needlepoint pieces. Embroider them with famous Pepperell Yarns. Full instructions. Low prices. Free Samples. Pepperell Yarns, Dept. CSM-5, East Pepperell, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AGENTS—DISTRIBUTORS AND SALESMEN wanted by corporation manufacturing low-priced money-saving and efficiency-producing utilities which are now used by many thousand concerns everywhere and highly endorsed. The utilities are fast and profitable sellers. Every store, factory, mill etc., good prospect. Exceptional opportunity for reliable men to go into business for themselves without investments. Good commissions. Particulars on request. NATURLITE CO., 122 5th Avenue, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED

A WORTHWHILE business to supplement your regular profession is offered in a book agency handling books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS 53 W. Jackson, Chicago

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. E-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Back Bay, near Esplanade, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room, kitchenette and dinette, all electric. Reduced. Ken. 9030.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

SUBLET—Large 2-room apartment, elevator; near Riverside Drive and subway; $65.00. (Apt. 4-B) 510 W. 110th, N. Y. C. AC. 4-0455 or Superintendent.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York: Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3622 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Bldg., Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2379.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TEACHERS to serve as masters in boys' camp in Maine; also college students as assistants; salaries. Box M-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORKING superintendent; small, highest-class job printing plant; responsibility, permanent. L. F. WHITE CO., 35 West 21st St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2462. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 or more mornings. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960 — Wa 3-7451. N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3.00. MARCEL RIOU, 2003 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-2889.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Attractive rooms, warm, clean; innerspring mattresses, Com. 9162. MISS SLACK.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Pleasant, sunny rooms, single and double. Com. 4659. PARKS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Light, airy, single room; near bath, shower. Oil-heat. All subways. PAPE, 348 Adelphi Street.

N. Y. C. (West 112th)—2 rooms, single or en suite; private bath; convenient transportation; wonderful view of river. Tel. Monument 2-1392.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESOURCEFUL man qualified to assume details and responsibilities; diversified background office and production procedures; fair remuneration; family man. Box M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, efficient secretary-stenographer desides position. Write Box N-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY, stenographer; good business background; likes figures; can assume responsibility. Write Box C-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHURCH SOLOIST desires vocal students; lessons $3.00. FRANCES NEWSOM. tel. WI 2-1800. New York City.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHESTER—Board residence, H. and C. and gas fires in all bedrooms. 28 Liverpool Road. Phone Chester 2749.

POST WANTED

LADY, elderly, desires post as housekeeper to lady or gentleman; go anywhere, town or country. Box No. W-1526, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire Border. Own Produce. Modern convcs. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (15 due South, 8 ground floor) 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request.
O HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 40 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Pite, Dudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'courne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn, Tel. 2752.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326

EASTBOURNE. FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3367. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

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Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
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The ease of a beautiful environment

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Prices Moderate
Every comfort — Well Heated.
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ANNUAL SALE
Bargains in All Departments
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FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
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Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice.
Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

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ENGLAND

BOLTON (Continued)

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Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
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Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

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MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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Complete selection of high-grade Lighting Fittings, Cookers, Radiators, Washers, Cleaners, Refrigerators and all appliances always stocked by
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Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulbs : : Sundries
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SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
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General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

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BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
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Spring is in the air . . .

An early Easter means an early Spring — and an early Spring means new Clothes much sooner than usual. Come and see the delightful Spring Models at Modelle's!! Fascinating TWO-PIECES . . . Stylish COSTUMES . . . Cutely cut SWAGGERS . . . Smartly Designed DRESSY COATS . . . Novelty SPORTSWEAR . . . and a host of lovely SPRING DRESSES. Here are fashions in wonderful and pleasing variety. Modes that offer you chic distinction at modest cost.

● *A visit of inspection will place you under no obligation whatsoever.*

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ARTHUR GLEDHILL
For Gentlemen's Hosiery, Hats and Tailoring
ALL KINDS OF MILITARY TAILORING AND ACCESSORIES
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Exclusive Furs for Model Coats, Suits and Gowns, Bridal Ensembles
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We carry an exclusive Range of Solid Silver, Electro Plate, Cutlery, Cut Glass, etc., etc.
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ENGLAND

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29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Knitting specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
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Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

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CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
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Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
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Repairs a Speciality
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Everything for the Motorist
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Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
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ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

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Telephone 43968
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(Propr. A. E. Lowe)
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Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.
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ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

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Family Grocery Stores
41 London Street Southport
Choice selection of Fancy Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, Etc.
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

STOCKPORT

Phone Sto. 4227 and 4228
Sharps
Middle Hillgate, Stockport
The Firm that really lives up to the name of
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
Specialists in Fitted Carpets, Curtains, and Felmets.
Branches at Hyde, Stalybridge and Mossley

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
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We stock Monitor advertised items including:
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Floral tributes of every description at reasonable prices.
Fruit daintily packed for EASTER GIFTS

Scotland

EDINBURGH

MORE HEAT-LESS COAL
Why use an old-fashioned grate that wastes coal and never looks tidy? GRAY'S can supply and build in a DOUGLAS Fireplace, with new mottled Tiles in any colour at a reasonable price
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
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DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts. Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES
Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set. 72/6
Marocain rucked and Scalloped designs. Bedspread to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double Size. Per Set. 79/6
Wonderful Range of Quilts from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
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TEA SHOPS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
ALL HOME BAKING
High Teas and Dinners Served till 7 p. m.
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JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
Temporary Address:
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Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank

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in Gowns, Coats Fur Coats, Millinery, etc. Sports Suits at
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Winifred Allan
LATE JOHN WANAMAKER, NEW YORK

The Laundry of Quality
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High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
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Instal a Modern Fireplace designed to give more heat from less fuel and get real value from your coal.
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FOR FURNITURE
Fabrics and Carpets that are Dependable and Good
MUIR SIMPSONS Limited
309 Sauchiehall Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Skis for Timothy

A Story for Children

Timothy Chatter-Elf was holding the skein of thistle-down yarn while his mother wound it into a ball.

"I am glad," said he, "that you will soon finish the skating scarf for me to give as a present to the fairy king."

"Yes," his mother said. "But how will you take your present to him? The snow is so deep outside our tunnels, that it will be above your head."

Timothy had been thinking of that.

"I must go up the ladder inside our hemlock tree," he said, "and find Blue Jay. I will ask him what he meant by telling me to go outdoors on skis."

So Timothy climbed the ladder of grasses inside the hemlock tree until he could see Blue Jay's hole.

"What are skis, Blue Jay?" he called, "and where could I find some? I want to walk over the snow and take a present to the king of the fairies."

"Hop onto my back," said Blue Jay, hopping out to meet him, "and we will fly off to see what we can find."

Timothy clung tightly to Blue Jay's feathers as they flew off toward the woods. Luckily, he had worn his six thistle-down sweaters and his warm cap and leggings and mittens, for the air was clear and cold.

"Over the snow we fly so high,
Bright is the sun, and blue the sky!" sang Timothy.

"I could take you to the fairy king, myself," said Blue Jay, "but you would rather go by yourself. Besides, you will have a good deal of fun on your skis, if we can find some."

They came to a white birch tree. There was a little red chipmunk sitting on one of its branches.

"How would you like to do a favor for Timothy Chatter-Elf, and gnaw some skis of birch bark for him?" asked Blue Jay.

"Delighted, so pleased to be of service!" answered the chipmunk gaily, and he set to work at once on a low branch.

Timothy was very much amazed as he watched Chipmunk gnaw off two straight pieces of bark. Each piece was about as long as Timothy was tall, and about as wide as his hand. They were as straight as straight could be, but they curled up a little at the ends.

"There you are," said Chipmunk merrily as the second ski dropped off the branch of the tree.

"But what do I do now?" asked Timothy, looking at his new skis.

"We'll take them home," said Blue Jay. "You must ask your father to fasten some straps of woven grass in the middle of them, to hold your feet on.

"Then away you can go
Over hill, over snow.
Now fast and now slow,
And you're skiing—o-ho!"

They thanked Chipmunk and started home.

Back in the tunnel under the hemlock tree Timothy watched his father put straps on his new skis.

"Now," said his father, "you are ready to take your present to the king of the fairies. Have a nice trip, and come home soon!"

Where Would You Find—

1. The Collegiate Range?
2. The Beef Eaters?
3. Norman's Woe?
4. Lake Ladoga?
5. Yuma?
6. The Bridge of Sighs?
7. The capital of Connecticut?
8. The Lizard?
9. A subway named the Metro?
10. Bunker Hill Monument?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

He Sang It

In the days before the War Between the States, William H. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London Times, tried to chide some of his American friends for their pro-slavery tendencies in the face of their avowed love of freedom. But they paid him little heed. Finally, at a party in Washington, he was able to put over his message in the following novel, but effective, manner:

When the company stood to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Russell sang so loudly that his voice sounded clear and plain above all others. The reason for his lusty vocalizing was discovered when he came to a certain line; for in clear, clarion tones he proclaimed,—"the land of the free and the home of the slave."

The deeply thoughtful expression this brought to the faces of his listeners told all too plainly that at last his sentiment had reached their mark.

Early Morning Silhouette

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

The rising sun throws a peaceful farm scene into bold relief

Daily Quotation

OUR grand business undoubtedly is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—CARLYLE.

Vocations

Miniature Homes

Convinced it would be easier to sell homes from a model than merely from blue prints and plans, a young man persuaded one of his city's leading architects to allow him to make pasteboard and plaster miniatures of houses the latter was planning. So successful were these models that soon he was regularly employed in this business.

His only qualifications were a facility with tools and a bit of ingenuity.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Considerate

"What makes you think Jones has such a thoughtful wife?"

"She always has pork chops ready when he comes home from a fishing trip."

Light on an Old Problem

Small Daughter (during performance): "Mummy, do you see those shiny heads in the front row?"

Mother: "S-s-sh. Yes, dear, I do."

Daughter: "Did they buy their tickets from the scalpers?"

Playing Safe

"What are you doing sitting there perfectly motionless?"

"Obeying 9,999 laws."

Timely Query

"Big boy, ah wonders was, George Washington as honest as de people says dat he was?"

"Ah tell you, black boy, he was the honestes' man in the world."

"Den how come dey allus close all de banks on his buff-day."—Tex-Croaks.

Lachende Welt, Leipzig

"All this modern stuff! Give me a good old bathtub any time."

A Verse for Today . . .

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.—EPH. 6:11.

Party Fun

The Fireworks Game

Give each player a pencil and sheet of paper with the following list of fireworks:

Firecrackers	Pinwheels
Caops	Sparklers
Fountainms	Colored lights
Torches	Grassyshoppers
Snakes-in-the-grauss	Flowerepots
Sky rocktets	Sky bowmbs
Torpedoyes	Roman lcandles

Each word contains an extra letter. Take these letters from the words and make a patriotic sentence. The first word contains one letter, the second word four letters, the third two letters, and the last contains seven. The player who completes the sentence first is the winner.—(I Love My Country.)—Bertha R. H., Normal, Ill.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Aneroid Barometer Works?

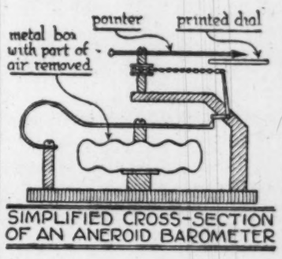
A barometer may be defined as an instrument which indicates the pressure of the air. Air, though very light, does have weight. The atmosphere or blanket of air that surrounds the earth exerts, at sea level, a pressure amounting to nearly 15 pounds per square inch.

As we ascend above sea level, the column of air between us and the outer limits of the atmosphere grows correspondingly shorter. Therefore, the higher we go the less air there is above us and the less pressure or weight it has. Barometers can be used to determine the height above sea level because they indicate the amount of decrease of air pressure.

The word "aneroid" means "not containing or using a fluid," and that distinguishes the aneroid barometer from the mercury barometer. The mercury measures atmospheric pressure by the length of a column of liquid (mercury) that the air will support.

The active part of an aneroid barometer is an air-tight metal box with thin, flexible walls, generally including a coiled spring inside the box. Part of the air is removed from the box to make it more responsive to atmospheric pressure changes.

When the pressure increases, it pushes down on the elastic metallic diaphragm which forms the top of the box. This slight movement of the diaphragm is magnified by a delicate system of levers and transferred to the hand of the barometer, moving the hand or pointer over a printed dial.



SIMPLIFIED CROSS-SECTION OF AN ANEROID BAROMETER

When the pressure decreases, the elastic quality of the metallic diaphragm, sometimes assisted by the presence of a coiled spring, causes the diaphragm to move up slightly, and this movement is transferred to the pointer.

Aneroid barometers are generally used by geological and surveying parties, and can be made so sensitive that they will indicate a change in pressure on being moved so slight a distance as from the floor to a table.

The altimeter, used by aviators, is a type of aneroid barometer.

—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Office Economist: One thing we liked about the old days was the fact that the big spenders took the money out of their own pockets instead of the Treasury.

Punch ©: Somebody has invented a toothpaste tube from which the toothpaste emerges at either end. What is there new about that?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Circulating Toys

Los Angeles

More than 40 Toy Lending Libraries in Los Angeles County have made it possible for 17,000 children to borrow 40,000 dolls and toys. "Doll Adoption" is a feature of the idea, making it possible for a girl to "adopt" a doll, provided she gives it proper care.

The Toy Loan Project is a WPA activity. The County Co-ordinating Council, which operates the system, opens a Toy Loan Library in any community that has gathered not fewer than 1,000 toys.

Headquarters in Los Angeles has a force of 50 employees assigned to repair and paint all toys that are donated to the branch libraries.

Where Would You Find—

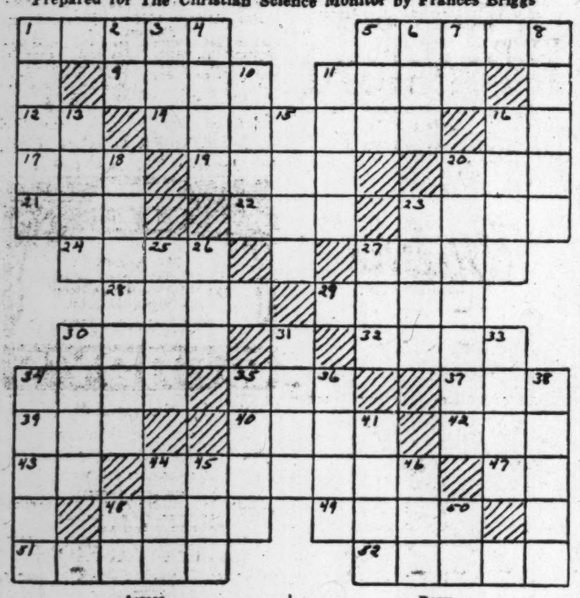
(Answers)

Colorado: consists of Mt. Harvard, 14,399; Mt. Princeton, 14,177, and Mt. Yale, 14,172.

2. A name given to the warders of the Tower of London, England.
3. A small reef found off the coast of Gloucester, Mass.; familiar from Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus."
4. Southeastern Finland and northwestern Russia. The largest lake in Europe, area 6,998 sq. miles.
5. A town in southwestern Arizona.
6. It connects the Ducal Palace and the old prisons in Venice, Italy; according to tradition, it was the last glimpse a prisoner had of daylight.
7. Hartford.
8. A cape in Cornwall rising 300 feet above sea level; the most southern point of Great Britain.
9. Paris France.
10. A granite obelisk 221 feet high on Breeds Hill, Charlestown, Mass.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was the first name of the boy hero of a play by Sir James Barrie?
5—What is one of chief islands of Philippines?
9—What is a kind of mute used to soften and modify tone of brass-wind instruments?
11—Cannon Falls, Minnesota, is what?
12—What is a gulf of Siberia?
14—What was one of towns in southern district of Judah (Josh. 15:25)?
16—Where is Besiers (abbr.)?
17—Movable cover is what?
19—What is the common Egyptian skink?
20—What do you call type confusedly mixed or disarranged?
21—Who was one of sons of Gad?
22—Who was one of family of Bani (Ezra 10:34)?
23—Would a mado have paws, fins, or a bill?
24—What safety lamp is named after its inventor?
27—What do you call seed of any one of the cereal grasses?
28—Elimelech and Naomi emigrated with their two sons to what place?
29—What is first name of Mrs. Charles Laughton?
30—What U. S. President succeeded John Tyler?
32—What is a commune of Italy?
34—In what month was William Yeats born?
35—A motor coach is what?
37—What tree is planted for shade?
39—Conjunction.
40—What is a town of northeastern Turkey, Asia?
42—What is a town of Fr. West Africa on Niger River?
43—Mountain (abbr.).
Irving (poss.)?
44—What was pseudonym of Washington
47—Millier (abbr.).
48—What is a seaport of Egypt?
49—What vessel has a bail for a handle?
51—Who was first-born of Zebulun (Gen. 46:14)?
52—Who was husband of Bath-sheba?

Down

1—What is a seaport of Dorsetshire, England?
2—Symbol for tellurium is what?
3—What is a lake of Scotland?
4—What is a county of eastern Tennessee?
5—What river of California flows to Sacramento River?
6—What is a commune of Belgium?
7—What State is north of Pennsylvania (abbr.)?
8—What is a commune of West Flanders, Belgium?
10—What is a town of Turkey, Asia, on Black Sea?
11—What is mined in Pennsylvania?
13—A kirombo is a bird, coat, or drum—which?
15—What was a certain day of ancient Roman month?
16—What do you call a native of Tampere?
18—The celebrated Great Mogul owned by the Great Mogul was what?
20—Certain characters in "Treasure Island" were what?
23—Who wrote "The House by the Side of the Road"?
25—What rodent inhabits both moist meadows and dry uplands?
26—What is a large wild or domesticated ox of Tibet?
27—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
30—What boat do Englishmen propel with a pole?
31—John Paul Jones was born in what month?
33—Susa was capital of what place?
34—What was first name of 30 Across?
35—Who was Ruth's husband?
36—What word indicates a period in telegrams?
38—What was used by ancients as an ingredient of incense and perfumes?
41—What is the two-toed sloth?
44—What is the rod used in billiards?
45—What is color of certain foxes?
46—What is a knight's title?
48—Senior (abbr.).
50—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Settled!*

By LE PELLEY

NOW ABOUT THIS SIMPLE WAY OF SETTLING OUR ACCOUNTS — EXPLAIN IT JUST ONCE MORE
GOOD NIGHT !! — WE'VE BEEN AT THIS SIMPLE METHOD 3 DAYS. — I'VE GOT AN IDEA —
ALL I KNOW IS THAT TUBBY WANTS US ALL AT THE CLUBHOUSE !!
AND TO BRING SOME PENNIES
WELL - BENJAMIN... DID YOU FINALLY GET YOUR DEBTS SETTLED ?
OH YES - WE ALL GOT TOGETHER AT THE CLUBHOUSE AND EVERYONE JUST PAID WHAT HE OR SHE OWED EACH OTHER.
OF COURSE WE FINALLY DID IT THE HARD WAY — BUT IT WAS MUCH EASIER —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Home Again*

By RODGERS

"Now, for that long ride home", I thought as I settled down in the baggage car, "Boy! How I wish we were there!"
Well, I've made a lot of wishes —
But I've never had one answered —
So quickly!

The Adventures of Waddles—*First Person Plural*

By THE HAGERS

CRIED TOMMY CANVASBACK, "HOORAY! AN HONOR HAS JUST COME MY WAY.
FIESTA TIME, IT SEEMS, IS HERE; AND I'M TO PUT IT ON THIS YEAR."
"GOOD WORK!" I QUACKED. "I'M PROUD OF YOU. NOW TELL ME WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO."
"I HAVEN'T LEARNED. WE'LL GO AND SEE." I DIDN'T LIKE THAT PRONOUN, "WE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is It His Hat?

President Roosevelt's hat apparently is still "in the ring" in the Illinois presidential primary. He has let the closing date pass without a withdrawal of his name, filed by the Kelly-Nash and Governor Horner organizations, as the endorsee of their ticket of delegates. This action, or rather a considerable absence of action, must inevitably add to the apprehension of those who have hoped that Mr. Roosevelt would not undertake to disturb the anti-third term tradition.

It is regrettable that the President did not see fit to withdraw in Illinois. It is understandable that he may feel there is need to maintain every bit of presidential prestige at this critical time in international affairs, in case a situation should arise that might call urgently for its exercise. The same considerations apply in lesser degree to maintenance of congressional leadership. Yet it is conceivable that Mr. Roosevelt could have taken his name off the ticket in Illinois with a disclaimer that would have shown he was not an active candidate and still would not have removed the possibility of his being drafted in an emergency.

The course he has taken comes close to indicating that Mr. Roosevelt himself really desires a third term. The conclusion is not positive, because there are other possible interpretations. But at the least, it must signify that he wishes to be in a position to hold a veto against a nominee he considers reactionary, if not to be in a position to "refuse the crown" and to designate his successor.

Some who profess to know the President well believe that he genuinely wishes to retire from the cares of office if only he can be sure they will be assumed by progressive hands. This makes one wonder whether the hat that is in the ring in Illinois really belongs to Mr. Roosevelt. A further and more disquieting source of curiosity on this score arises from the nature of a large part of the third-term "draft" movement.

It is noticeable that many of those most active in tugging at the wheels of the bandwagon are officeholders whose political fortunes are bound up in those of "the Chief" and who may be more solicitous of their own welfare than of his or the country's. This is one of the things that makes a third term for any Chief Executive an uncomfortable precedent to contemplate.

Skipping Trouble

Announcement that the Pan American Clippers will skip Bermuda on their flights to Portugal also announces an effort to skip British-American friction over the censoring of airmail. The device may serve for the immediate avoiding of trouble, but mails going by sea are still subject to search. Indeed, the kind of examination over which so much fuss has been made in the Bermuda incident has been routine at Gibraltar. The whole question of rights remains to be cleared up.

Even some of the immediate results are unsatisfactory. Germany acquires a direct channel for contraband and the United States becomes its supply base for information, money and other materials which Britain thought it important to stop. While American ships of the sea are withdrawn from supplying Britain because the Germans threaten to sink them, American ships of the sky will supply Germany because Britain will not attack them.

Another result is that American Congressmen who accept the German "submarine censorship" without protest are elated because they have found a way to evade the British search for contraband. They may think it fun and good politics to twist the Lion's tail, but are they serving America's basic interests in the present world situation?

The English have not been as tactful or gracious in handling the search for contraband as they might have been, and there is serious question about the use made of information obtained in letters examined. But even as search is preferable to sinking, so the whole British position in this war is preferable to that of the Nazis, and Americans may well question any action which aids the latter at the expense of the former.

Moreover, this Bermuda incident threatens to pass without the clearing up of an amazing but grave misapprehension. The great majority of Americans still believe that mail was taken off the Clipper "at bayonet point." Yet there has been no believable authentication of this report and more than one convincing denial of it. Most of the excitement about the search at Bermuda has been on the basis of this sensational and hate-stirring story. We hope that the facts about how this wrong impression was created can be brought out. We trust there will be a more basic clearing up of issues which can be used to stir up anti-British feeling in the United States—to the detriment of both countries.

Votes for Artists

Voting is a common function of democracy, but public balloting on paintings is an innovation. The Royal Academy, in connection with the United Artists' Exhibition at Burlington House, London, has initiated the experiment. Visitors are supplied with a form on which they can record the pictures of their choice in order of preference, and at the end of the exhibit the result of the ballot is to be published.

At times an exacting voter at the political ballot box is unable to find a candidate who represents his views. But at the United Artists' Exhibition almost every known or conceivable brand of art is represented and the visitor would be hard to please who could not find something to suit his fancy, says word from London.

It will be of interest to compare the selections of the public with those of the acknowledged critics. Their choice is by no means always the same as the choice of the public, either in art or literature. Indeed, the critic who with unerring judgment could detect a best-seller would be worth his weight in gold to a publishing firm. In art, the popular taste has not the same cash significance as in literature, since the buyers of pictures are all too few. But think of the advertising value of being a winner!

Yankee's the Word for Grit

If the experience of Manchester, New Hampshire; Fall River, Massachusetts, and now Ware, Massachusetts, in recovering from serious economic situations proves anything, it is that in these kaleidoscopic times it is wise for a community to encourage as wide a diversification of industry as possible. When their textile mills moved South or closed down, these communities were left virtually where Rhylolite, Cripple Creek, Virginia City, and the mining towns of the West were left when the veins became hard to find and in the same case as New Castle and some of the other Pennsylvania tin plate towns whose chief industry recently moved away. Unlike those other communities, however, the New England towns neither emptied themselves nor slumped into economic doldrums.

Almost over night, Fall River lost more than half its textile industry. Its citizens campaigned for factories to occupy the 9,000,000 square feet of available floor space. In Fall River today a great rubber company turns out latex mattresses in a solid old post-Civil War factory originally built to house cotton spindles. Oil refineries, small manufacturing concerns, and dozens of new enterprises flourish. Fall River today is held by the National Municipal League to be in sounder fiscal condition than most cities of its size.

Much the same could be said of Manchester, where closing of the historic Amoskeag Mills, the plant—largest in the world—that turned out the denim and calico that the Forty-Niners wore to California, was a devastating blow.

Equally dramatic is the story of Ware. Following the same co-operative approach as the other cities, Ware citizens took over the abandoned Otis Mills twenty-eight months ago, and today announce they have filled the floor space with seventeen different industries, and have paid off all their debts, including a $30,000 loan required for hurricane repairs.

These communities, and others like them, have written a heartening saga of Yankee enterprise in the face of trade winds as adverse as any that ever billowed the tall sails of their seafaring forebears.

An unusual debate took place in Washington recently, with Gov. Arthur H. James talking to the Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives office building, while Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, stated his version of Federal relief in Pennsylvania to the Democratic members from that State in his office a mile away. The two speakers finished as far apart as they began.

A burglar took 150 comic-strip books from a newsstand in Harrisburg, Pa., without disturbing anything else. Supposedly police might listen for peals of laughter to reveal the culprit, but considering the recent trend of the "comics" he more likely is somewhere hiding from his shadow.

Subversive Subsidies

When people look to Government for favors instead of fairness, they are in danger of pulling that Government down around their ears.

This is what comes of multiplication of subsidies, first to one group, then to another, and then by way of evening matters up, to so many groups that only an oppressed handful are left to pay subsidies.

The extent to which this business has gone in the United States is indicated when one of the most economy-minded of candidates, Senator Robert A. Taft, puts forward an agricultural program which consists mainly of subsidies. In fairness it should be said that he warns such subsidies cannot long continue to total as much as the farm appropriations of recent years.

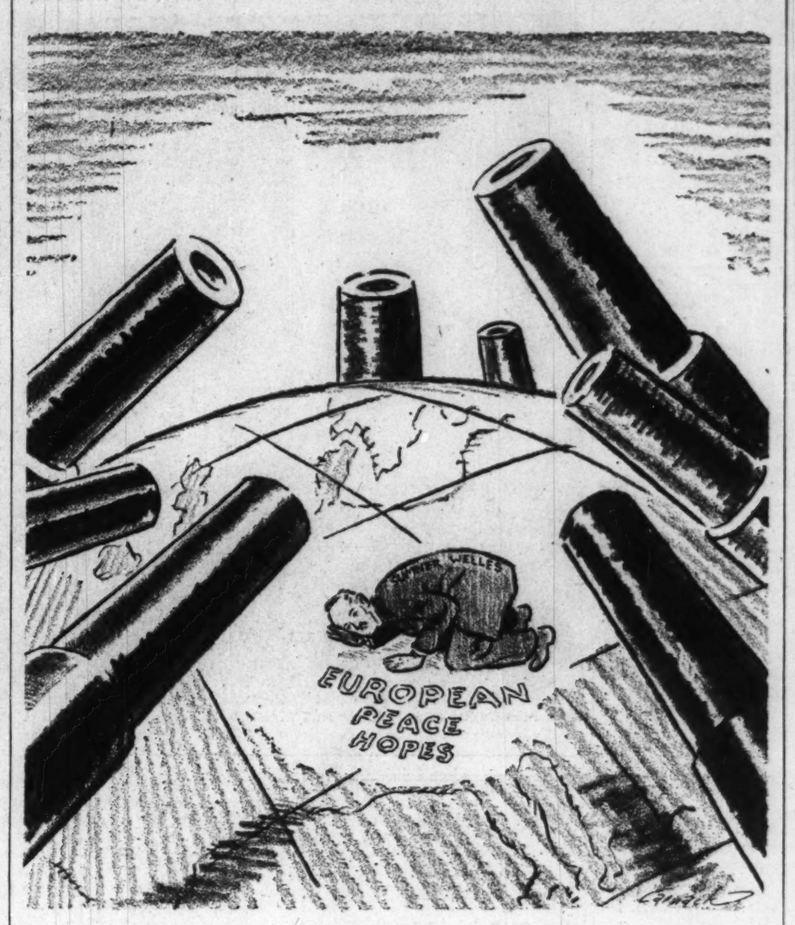
Yet Mr. Taft accepts the policy of paying export bounties, which the Administration wholesomely has been on the point of discarding. He proposes, in fact, to expand it into something like one of the McNary-Haugen plans of the '20's, the essence of which was to set up a machinery for maintaining one price for wheat or some other agricultural product at home and selling the surplus abroad for whatever it would bring. The difference would be made up by an equalization fee or some other tax, and the net effect probably would be very similar to that of the domestic allotment or certificate plan, which Secretary Henry Wallace proposes. Either plan would look like dumping to a foreign nation and would be of more advantage to foreign than to domestic consumers.

The Senator from Ohio is very sound in his criticism of crop loan policies when the loans exceed the market price of the commodity and amount to Government purchase. "Politics being what it is," he says, "it is always easy for the Government to accumulate products, but it is very difficult to find the time when politics will permit the surpluses so acquired to be disposed of."

Yet it might be well to examine in this light Mr. Taft's further and novel proposal for payments to encourage the growing of certain new and needed crops. This conceivably might be useful for a short period in the case of a few highly experimental crops. But the political difficulty would arise in cutting off the subsidy when no longer justified.

The spreading of subsidies to wider fields and longer lists of pressure groups is a backward way to get out of the maze of subsidies which the tariff started. The aim of both political parties in the United States at this period ought to be to reduce the number and size of all subsidies, not to extend them.

Getting His Ear to the Ground



'Getting Up' the Ice

Thirty years ago "getting up" the ice was a major winter activity in southern New Hampshire. There are those today who assert that the seasons are changing; the winters of the past few years are not what they were a few decades ago. The current winter may convince them to the contrary.

A recent dispatch states that ice harvesting is in full sway in the northern New England States. It is a methodical, well-organized harvest. The magic of modern machinery has eliminated a great deal of the labor. Sharp saws, engine powered, cut the cakes; they are pulled onto endless belts driven by other engines; the cakes go into the huge storehouses in the twinkling of an eye. Farmers come to the ponds and lakes in their trucks. In a day or two the harvest is over.

Three decades ago it was a different matter. Usually the harvest came in February. The January thaw had come and gone, cold strengthened with lengthening days.

* * *

One evening the telephone would ring, and Neighbor John announced that he intended to begin cutting the next day. Would we be using our regular two hundred cakes? We would. Neighbor John was a big farmer. Early the next morning he and his hired men would be on the village pond, starting the harvest.

First, the snow would be scraped off; then the horse-drawn ice plow went back and forth, marking the cakes in their geometrical patterns, about two feet long and eighteen inches wide. Then came the sawing, by hand power. The men stood on the ice and sawed toward them. Up and down, up and down, went the saws, thousands of strokes in a day. Neighbor John was always willing to give the boys a job. By the cake! He explained that it was better for boys to work by the piece. Better for him also, he would add, with his slow, understanding smile of boy nature! As I recall it, we earned a cent a cake, and a hundred cakes meant a dollar. And that was wealth for a day's labor.

But the chief joy to a farm lad in those days was the teaming. Nothing else quite equalled the thrill of handling the reins over the trappy, high-spirited Morgan mares. Hitched to the two-horse sled, we went across the valley at a spanking pace on a brisk winter day, up Sand Hill to the village, then down the hill behind the church to the pond.

We paid Neighbor John five cents a cake, if memory is right, and for this, one of his men helped load the sleds. In a few minutes a team was loaded and ready for the walk home. If it were a very cold day, one preferred to walk behind the team. Otherwise, we put a thick bag of sawdust on an ice cake and rode in state.

* * *

The ice house was built into a hillside near one end of the barn. It was easy to unload the cakes onto a smooth oak plank and guide them downward. Layer by layer the square body of ice was built up. Between each layer of cakes, a sprinkling of sawdust was scattered. This made it easier to separate them on a hot July or August day.

Around the sides, a space of about two feet was left. This was filled a little at a time with the tangy, sweet-smelling sawdust and thoroughly tamped down. Grandfather was a firm believer in hemlock sawdust. He said that experience over half a century had taught him that the insulation value of hemlock sawdust was superior to pine or any of the hardwoods. Perhaps the word "insulation" was not the one he used, but it was his meaning.

It was a happy, rush period of work. Other teams would be on the road, and the single bells hanging from the work collars of the horses sent cheerful tones across the snowy fields. On the pond there was gay banter and jokes. And with it all, the work went ahead apace. Somehow that was the way with farm tasks. Good feeling meant good harvests.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Welles in Europe

By Erwin D. Canham

Sumner Welles is a capable career diplomat. He does not have the spontaneous and unschooled hopes of a Colonel House; he has not the genius for analysis, adjustment, and good will that Dwight W. Morrow possessed; nor has he the fine and amiable legal intellect of his greatest recent predecessor as Undersecretary of State, Joseph P. Cotton. But he is a good diplomat for all that, as well-trained as he is well-tailored, as discreet as he is rectilinear, as cool as he is correct. He will not be awed by Mussolini's long majolica-tiled room in the Palazzo Venezia, nor by the raucous eloquence of Herr Hitler. He ought to be case-hardened—because he is Groton and Harvard himself—against the blandishments of Eton and Christ Church.

And so Mr. Welles ought to be a good diplomatic reporter for the United States. He should bring back to Washington the very best possible analysis of the outlook. He is the first important neutral since the outbreak of the war to talk to Signor Mussolini, Herr Hitler, and the Allied leaders. He is the first person given an opportunity to put together a first-hand picture of the situation. If, in addition, there is any chance at all of a negotiated peace before the outbreak of total war renders it impossible, Mr. Welles ought to be able to discover it. If he does so, and if he and his chiefs can act upon the chance, their place in history will be very large indeed.

* * *

It is another good illustration of increasing sanity in some aspects of American foreign relations that Mr. Welles' trip has not been greatly criticized in the press at home. Time was when American State Department officials could not journey to interview the men of destiny of Europe so freely. Happily, those inhibitions have declined. In this grave hour, Americans realize that any safe contribution to peace is worth making, certainly any fact-finding effort, although the whole question turns on the definition of 'safe contribution."

Naturally, Mr. Welles is under rigid restrictions. Not his own analysis, not President Roosevelt's or Secretary Hull's instructions have defined his bounds. Rather, American public opinion with its power to negative completely any negotiation or commitment that might be entered upon has set up the limitations. Moreover, the Welles trip cannot readily be used as stage-setting for a third-term announcement. Already the opposition has broadcast a warning on this score.

The difficulties of the Welles mission if it is anything more than fact-finding are very apparent. He is talking this week with Herr Hitler, who embodies in his person the single indispensable objective of Allied war aims. How can Mr. Welles discuss with the Führer a change of regime in Germany, even if such a change does have potential basis in Army and anti-Russian circles? Obviously he cannot, and equally obviously he can have no contact in Germany with any elements which might be working for such a change. There seems, in a word, no visible bridge between the two sets of war aims, and no room for mediation until the situation changes fundamentally on one side or the other.

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In 1931, when the world crisis was taking the first downward steps which have led to the present grim denouement, Henry L. Stimson made a similar tour of Europe. Thereafter, largely through misunderstanding, Britain and America failed to co-ordinate policies over Manchuria which might have stopped the first aggression and with it those that have followed. Is there any chance of profiting nine years later from the mistakes of that turning-point? Alas, the mischief was not foreseen in 1931. Then, during Mr. Stimson's trip, the United States made a maximum contribution in the Hoover moratorium. A few months later, with Mr. Stimson in Washington and Sir John Simon in Geneva, British and American diplomacy made their disastrous failure. The problem now, with a national election approaching, is to see that whatever party or faction is to retain power in Washington, its intentions must be clear and its policies certainly not more backward than the mandates of basic public opinion. Foreign policies in this hour of crisis must be lifted above the cheap level of opposition for opposition's sake. Thus, if the Republicans expect to take over the national administration they should be careful not to burn their bridges in advance by extremist opposition in foreign affairs.

[Editor's Note: Mr. Canham, who has been since 1932 chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, is now General News Editor, stationed in Boston, and will write regularly in this space.]

Mirror of World Opinion

Nonpartisanship in Government

We agree partisanship is a bad thing, but particularly in a Presidential year it is essential that we know what we mean by partisanship. It is defined as meaning blind adherence to a party or faction. One of its most obvious manifestations is that of attributing devious and wicked motives to all those who disagree with your party or faction.

It is not partisan to advocate a return to sound financial policies and the balancing of the budget, for which every past President, Republican or Democratic, has felt a moral responsibility, simply because the present government has tried to spend itself into prosperity.

It is not partisan to criticize economic planning, and the Federal regulation of industry, commerce, and agriculture, simply because the present Government has chosen to depart from the American system which brought prosperity to this country for 150 years.—SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT in an address at Milwaukee.

For a Better World

When more people have more faith in religion, as set forth in the teachings of Jesus, we shall have a better nation and a better world. What people believe and have faith in is supremely important.—*Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.*

The Wide Horizon

What's Ahead for Quebec?

By G. R. Parkin

QUEBEC

The speech from the throne which Lieut. Gov. Sir Eugene Fiset delivered at the opening session of Quebec's Legislature, removed somewhat the speculation as to the course proposed by the new Liberal Government, which returned to power in this Province last October after three years of Premier Maurice Duplessis and his Union Nationale Party.

Certain tendencies appear fairly clear. There likely will be an end to the excessive spending of the last three years, which had raised the Provincial debt from about $200,000,000 to about $360,000,000. Increased Provincial taxation, however, in view of the speech from the throne, seems probable. But the increases already made and to come in the Federal field will militate politically against a Provincial Government also seeking to increase its own tax revenues.

A certain dictatorial quality had marked the regime of Premier Duplessis and especially the manner in which the Legislature had been handled by him. Premier Joseph Adelard Godbout can be expected to give more orderly and less dictatorial administration, and to allow his Cabinet members to administer their departments without the interference to which the previous Ministers had been constantly subjected.

Most important, perhaps, is the fairly clear indication of a co-operative attitude towards the Dominion Government. Under the war conditions prevailing, this is naturally of the utmost importance to the Dominion Government in almost every sphere of activity.

It is more difficult to say what will happen in the sphere of economic and social legislation.

The Provincial Legislature, during the campaign preceding the forthcoming general election on March 26 may necessarily somewhat curtail its activities.

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Civil liberties of the traditional British type had been roughly handled by Mr. Duplessis in the infamous Padlock Law, which attracted much attention in the United States. It has been rumored that the new Government, while leaving the law on the statute books, may be less active in applying its provisions and may also amend it to the extent of providing a legal definition of "Communism and Bolshevism," the lack of which had been a notorious feature of the original law. But any question of improvement in the civil liberties situation in Quebec is now overshadowed by the existence of the wartime Defense of Canada regulations which apply to the whole of the Dominion.

The feature of interest here lies in the fact that the Canadian regulations are now much more stringent than those now in force in Great Britain. Originally very similar in both countries, widespread criticism in Great Britain led some months ago to important modifications, whereas in Canada no amendments of substance, except indeed one or two in the direction of greater stringency, were made until January. Even now the Canadian regulations continue to be in certain material respects more stringent than those now in force in Great Britain, despite the fact that Canada is 3,000 miles away from the center of conflict.

Moreover, it should be remembered that the so-called Liberal administration in Canada is in important respects a party of extreme conservatism. This situation is causing considerable concern to a wide range of responsible Canadians who wish to see Canadian unity maintained on a firm base during this critical period in the country's history. It invites, too, some interesting reflections on the nature of the British tradition in Canada. Thus, the question of civil liberties in Quebec, which aroused so much interest in recent years in the United States has, under the impact of war, become primarily a matter of Dominion, rather than of Provincial policy.

* * *

Quebec has been the only Province in Canada where women do not enjoy the Provincial vote. Mr. Godbout has now made it clear that he intends this situation to be remedied. The reform is long overdue. While for years past efforts to obtain the Provincial vote for women have met with no success, observers appear agreed that there is a distinct likelihood of such a measure being now enacted. What the exact political consequences of giving Quebec women the vote would be, especially in the earlier years, remains to be seen. The most probable result would appear to be an increased element of conservative traditionalism.

The traditional aversion of Quebec to participation in European wars is well known. The October Provincial election is widely believed by some observers to have represented to an important extent an instinctive fear on the part of French Canada of the deeper involvement in war participation which might have followed from the loss of influence at Ottawa, which would have been one consequence of a Duplessis victory. But in some recent statements, Mr. Godbout has given indications of his willingness to support the Federal Government in its war effort. Some increased willingness on the part of French Canada to co-operate in war matters can be traced, perhaps, to recent European developments, especially the Soviet invasion of Finland and the maintenance of Italian neutrality, with all that that implies for relations with the Vatican.

Earlier proposals for the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway had aroused opposition from both Government and private interests in Quebec. It is now reported that a draft treaty between the United States and Canada is in the final stages of negotiation. It is not clear how far the Quebec Government has to date been consulted in regard to these negotiations, as Mr. Godbout is reported as recently as February 3rd as saying, "This question cannot be definitely decided without the Quebec Government being consulted."

As to the future of the defeated Union Nationale Party, which only came into existence a few years ago, representing an alliance of dissident Liberals with the pre-existing Provincial Conservative Party, it is possible that it may be dissolved, Mr. Duplessis give up the leadership, and an effort be made to re-establish the traditional Conservative Party as an opposition group.